



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1877.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

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& CHRONICLE
For CHINA, JAPAN, Etc.
1919
Fifty-Seventh Annual Issue.
Large Copies \$1.00
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HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD.
HONGKONG

No. 19,004. 號四零千九萬一第 日四十二月三年未己 HONGKONG. THURSDAY, APRIL 24TH, 1919. 四拜禮 號四廿月四年八國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS	7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00	to 8.30	10 "
8.30	to 9.00	15 "
9.00	to 9.30	15 "
9.30	to 10.00	15 "
10.00	to 10.30	15 "
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1.30	to 2.00	15 "
2.00	to 2.30	15 "
2.30	to 3.00	15 "
3.00	to 3.30	15 "
3.30	to 4.00	15 "

NIGHT CLAS.

8.50 p.m.	to 9.00 p.m.	15 "
9.00 p.m.	to 9.30 p.m.	15 "
9.30 p.m.	to 10.00 p.m.	15 "
10.00 p.m.	to 10.30 p.m.	15 "
10.30 p.m.	to 11.00 p.m.	15 "
11.00 p.m.	to 11.30 p.m.	15 "
11.30 p.m.	to 12.00 p.m.	15 "

SAFETY DAYS

Extra Car—12.00 Midnight.

SUNDAYS

WEEK DAYS	7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00	to 8.30	10 "
8.30	to 9.00	15 "
9.00	to 9.30	15 "
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3.00	to 3.30	15 "
3.30	to 4.00	15 "

NIGHT CLAS.

As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARE by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Vaux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-tables, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No season
tickets will be issued, unless accompanied
by a bona fide ticket issued by Chinese
or European Railway. Order representing Bank
Notes.

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TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1 Through Express	No. 2 Through Express	No. 3 Through Express	No. 4 Through Express	No. 5 Through Express	No. 6 Through Express	No. 7 Through Express	No. 8 Through Express	No. 9 Through Express	No. 10 Through Express	No. 11 Through Express	No. 12 Through Express	No. 13 Through Express	No. 14 Through Express	No. 15 Through Express	No. 16 Through Express	No. 17 Through Express	No. 18 Through Express	No. 19 Through Express	No. 20 Through Express
CANTON (Cal Sta) Train	Dep.	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30
STEEK LUNG	Dep.	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30
Shen Chau	Dep.	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30
Shen Chau	Dep.	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30
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Shen Chau	Dep.	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7							

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TO-NIGHT
at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

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"HER FATHER'S STATION"

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE NOS. 500-501.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

COMPANY MEETING. HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD. QUESTION OF A KOWLOON SERVICE.

The ordinary general meeting of the Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd., was held in the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. yesterday, the Hon. Mr. D. Landale presiding. The others present were:—Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Rev. Fr. L. Robert, and Mr. A. H. Compton (Directors), Messrs. M. S. Northcote, R. F. Mattingley, M. Manuk, George Grimble, Ho Kom-Tong, G. C. Moxon, Ho Leung, T. M. Gregory, C. B. Buyers, J. W. Stewart, and W. E. Roberts (Secretary and General Manager).

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The report of the Directors and the statement of accounts for the year 1918 having been in your hands for some time, I will, with your permission, take them as read. The profit for the year, after providing for depreciation, Royalty, and debenture interest, amounted to \$22,233.18. This is a considerable increase on the previous year, and is due to the higher rate of exchange at which the dollar accounts have been converted into sterling.

1918 was an exceptionally wet year, and it is therefore very satisfactory to find that our traffic receipts increased by \$22,552, particularly so as our summer traffic to the Happy Valley suffered heavily in consequence of the deplorable catastrophe at the Race Course. The total number of passengers carried during the year, exclusive of monthly ticket holders, amounted to 12,283,979, an increase of 427,710 over the previous year.

Working expenses increased by \$18,933, this being due to the high prices paid for coal and other materials. I am pleased to say that a saving will be effected in the cost of coal for the present year, and it is to be hoped that with a return of normal conditions the price of materials required for maintenance will be reduced to something approximating to their former level.

A large expenditure has to be incurred in the near future in renewing the rails of the tramway between Whitty Street and Causeway Bay, which are now worn out. The original cost of these rails will all have been written off in depreciation by the end of this year.

I referred at our last meeting to the heavy expenditure entailed in repairing the track, and drew attention to the excessive wear and tear caused by the coolie trucks. The Government are now enforcing the traffic regulation requiring slow going vehicles to keep to the side of the road, so that when the track has been relaid the maintenance charges will be very much reduced.

Arrangements have been made to redeem the outstanding debentures of the Company, which amount to \$129,900, and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, are temporarily advancing the sum required for this purpose. Your Directors decided that it would be a sound policy to pay off these debentures while rate of exchange was high, and to substitute a dollar liability therefor. At the rate of exchange of 3s. 7d. which has been secured, the cost of the sterling amount is \$725,023.

I think it is only right that shareholders and the public should know that we have on several occasions applied to the Government for permission to inaugurate a Tramway Service in Kowloon. Before the war we applied on the 1st October, 1913, and 17th April, 1914, and, later, on the 1st March, 1916, and 2nd July, 1918, and on each occasion we have been informed that the Government are not prepared at present to consider such a concession. We do not know what the Government's intentions in this matter are, but we wish to make it clear that it is not the fault of this Company that Kowloon is without a tramway line to-day.

We quite realise that it is unlikely that tramways in Kowloon would pay to commence with, but we have sufficient confidence in the future to advocate the laying of a system in that district to be regarded as an extension to this Company's lines and falling under the existing Royalty conditions. By this means we consider that a tramway would be provided on more favourable terms to the community than if laid by the Government or by a separate concern and could be worked more economically under one administration.

While it is the duty of the Government to protect the public in the matter of charges by such companies as this and see that efficient services are rendered, I think they would do well to leave the rest to private enterprise for I very much doubt whether they have sufficient funds at their command to satisfy the ever increasing demands of the community for expansion of all public utility companies and at the same time do justice to the many and much-needed public works of the place.

In my opinion if private enterprise is to be superseded and public utility companies are to become Government Departments the natural expansion of Hongkong will be greatly hindered and delayed as it has been in the present case.

The report and statement of accounts were adopted on the proposition of the Chairman, seconded by Sir Paul Chater.

(Continued on foot of next column.)

AN UNSATISFACTORY LINGUIST. INTERPRETING THE INTERPRETER.

A Japanese lady appeared before Mr. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, yesterday, as complainant in a snatching case.

Inspector Brazil informed the court that the Japanese interpreter was ill, but he had a Chinese who was conversant with Japanese.

The case was, accordingly, proceeded with, but it was found that the new interpreter could not speak English. The procedure, therefore, was that the interpreter had to be interpreted.

Mr. Lindsell thought the procedure too laborious. "Put it off till tomorrow," said he.

Inspector Brazil pointed out that the Court interpreter would not be able to attend.

Mr. Lindsell: Can't you find another? Inspector Brazil said he would try.

The case was, accordingly, postponed till the following day, when a more suitable linguist was available.

DREAMING.

A Chinese student was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with the theft of \$12.50 and a Chinese medical book valued at \$5 from a shop in Queen's Road Central.

Amongst the witnesses for the prosecution was an elderly Chinese, known amongst his more intimate friends as "Bicksha Ox," who said he was the father-in-law of the defendant. He deposed to having noticed a sound as of the forcing open of a door and alleged that the noise was caused by the defendant.

Mr. Lindsell asked the defendant what he had to say to the witness' last assertion.

Defendant: He's a dreamer, and was probably dreaming that I had committed the theft! (Laughter.)

Mr. Lindsell: Six weeks.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

Inspector Watt caught a bunch of Chinese guilty of illicitly smoking in opium premises in Queen's Road Central, with the efficacious, if simple, method of using marked coins. A divan-keeper and ten men were charged at the Magistracy, yesterday—the former with running the den and the others with indulging in the forbidden drug.

Mr. Orme fined the divan-keeper \$50 and each of the other defendants \$3.

The keeper of an illicit opium den and ten others were charged with a like offence. The keeper was fined \$50, in default three weeks' imprisonment, the others were fined \$2 each.

FOR SELF-PROTECTION.

The ingenious, but unsuccessful, artifice of a Chinese who attempted to conceal an unlicensed revolver by hiding it in a book-case resulted in his being fined \$300 by Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, yesterday.

The defendant pleaded that he needed the weapon for self-protection.

Inspector Brazil submitted that the defendant's reason for being in possession of the revolver appeared to be tolerably well founded. The case was not a serious one.

The Magistrate ordered the revolver and ammunition to be confiscated.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. J. W. FRANKS, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

UNIFORM. White uniform will be worn on all duties from to-day.

MEETING. There will be a meeting of Company Commanders and Warning Officers at Headquarters, on Monday, the 28th inst., at 5.30 p.m. Uniform optional.

Hongkong April 23rd, 1919.

The CHAIRMAN proposed:—That the final dividend for the year ended 31st December, 1918, at the rate of ten pence per share (making a total of one shilling and five pence per share for the year) recommended by the Directors be, and is hereby, sanctioned and that the same be paid to shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) register at the exchange rate of three shillings and four pence farthing per Hongkong dollar.

Sir Paul Chater seconded and this was carried.

The Rev. Fr. L. Robert and Mr. A. H. Compton were re-elected Directors, on the proposition of Mr. G. C. Moxon, seconded by Mr. M. Manuk.

The re-election of Sir Robert Ho Tung was carried on the proposition of Mr. Ho Leung, seconded by Mr. Ho Kom-Tong.

Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews were re-elected auditors, with a remuneration of \$1,000 on the proposition of Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Northcote.

The CHAIRMAN announced that dividend warrants were ready. The meeting then terminated.

SPORT. LAWN TENNIS. CLUB HANDICAP DOUBLES. WON BY F. A. REDMOND AND A. MORSE.

The wet and slippery state of the ground was in a measure responsible for the somewhat poor standard of play in the final of the Club Handicap Doubles yesterday, when F. A. Redmond and A. Morse (owe 4/6) beat Lieut. Col. Crisp and Capt. Murray (scr.) in three straight sets. The winners played very consistently, and showed splendid judgment in their placing. Crisp started well but fell off as the game progressed. Murray played his best in the third set.

Nothing very brilliant occurred at the commencement of the match, except that Crisp "brought off" some good shots from the service line. The first two games went to Redmond and Morse, and it seemed as if they were going to have things pretty much their own way when Murray improved perceptibly and helped his partner to win the next two games and equalise. The advantage which Redmond and Morse enjoyed in their smarter play at the net helped them to win three games running, in spite of the strenuous efforts of Crisp who was placing very well indeed. The set stood at 5-2 when Crisp won a game with his service. The next game fell to them owing partly to the fact that Redmond misjudged two lofty shots. Then they equalised and it was only with great difficulty that Redmond and Morse took the lead again in the eleventh game. Well judged placing gave them the twelfth game and the set, 7-5.

In the second set, Redmond and his partner completely out-played their opponents. They went in for safe shots, the only player who occasionally showed traces of brilliance being Crisp, who was responsible for some pretty strokes from near the service line. Redmond and Morse won the first five games, and then Crisp and Murray managed to secure one, the set eventually going to Redmond and Morse, 6-1.

The third set started somewhat more briskly, and some swift returns were seen. The better play of Redmond and Morse at the net won them the first game. Morse especially was seen to advantage. In the fifth game smart play by Crisp broke the monotony of his opponents' successive wins and brought the score to 4-1. Activity, combined with accuracy and a little luck, on the part of Murray, gave them the next game and, chiefly through Murray's return to form, the military men obtained the lead for the first time in the match. Crisp and Murray had the next game and the set in their hands, when Crisp made a weak return, and, thanks to careful play by Redmond, he and his partner were able to bring the scores level once again. The set thus stood 5 all. In the next two games Redmond and Morse made a special effort and beat their opponents, winning the match, 7-5, 6-1, 7-5.

HOCKEY.

74th PUNJABIS, 2; STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS, 0.

A very exciting "friendly" between the above teams was played at Happy Valley, yesterday. The Indians from the start had decidedly the better of the play, being far too fast and tricky for the Staff. In the first half, play was mostly in the Staff's half, Coles and Scouler being the mainstay of their side and offering a defence which the Punjabis found hard to pierce. The only goal scored was obtained by Prabh Daul. After changing ends, play was more even, and the Staff had hard lines in not equalizing, Pugh missing by a narrow margin. Dalap Singh scored the second and final goal for the Punjabis.

DECEIVING THE AUTHORITIES.

Mr. S. Schofield, of the office of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, appeared before Mr. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, yesterday, in connection with a case in which a Chinese named Wong Wa was alleged to have obtained a permit to go to Billiton by making false representations to the authorities. Two others are also charged with aiding and abetting in the offence.

Wong Wa is now in Billiton. The two men who assisted him to get there have been charged; one remains in custody whilst the other has been admitted to bail.

Mr. Schofield asked that the case might be remanded until the man in Billiton was brought back.

After some discussion the case was remanded until May 14th. The man in custody was released on bail of \$50.

CORRESPONDENCE. OUR WAR MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

Sir,—The time is drawing near when a decision will be reached on this subject, and of the various proposals before the Committee I trust that the one to make a substantial grant to the dependents of the men who have fallen and to the men who are partially or permanently disabled and their dependents will receive favourable consideration.

It is a natural desire to have a permanent memorial of some kind in Hongkong, but this can be realised under the proposal in question, which is that, say, 80 per cent. of the funds collected be donated to the purpose above mentioned and the balance be used for the erection of a suitable memorial in Hongkong. I understand that the Finance Committee aim at raising \$1,000,000, and if they attain their aim there will be a sum of \$150,000 to be used for the latter purpose. I do not propose to suggest what form it should take as that must depend in a great measure on the funds available, but whatever form it does take provision should be made to record our Roll of Honour in a permanent manner.

I have discussed this matter with a certain number of people and whilst some are wholly in favour of the proposal others object to it on the ground that:—(1) It is a matter for the Government, or that

(2) It is a proposal for a War Charity not a War Memorial, whilst others have asked if there is any necessity for funds to be donated as proposed.

The first objection is perfectly logical, for it is the duty of the Government to make proper provision for the people in question, but if we were always strictly logical there would not have been any subscriptions to War Charities, for the same argument could have been applied to almost any of the funds to which Hongkong subscribed so liberally during the past 41 years.

The second objection is, I presume, made on the supposition that we are going to subscribe substantially to the funds in question. If such were the case, then by all means let our War Memorial be a City Hall or a motor road or something of a similar nature, but the question arises, whether, after building the Memorial in question, there would be any available funds left? I fear there would not. In any case, Mr. Editor, I cannot conceive any nobler or more practical way of honouring our heroes than to see that they and their dependents are properly looked after. You have mentioned editorially that an ideal War Memorial would be a fund for the dependents of the Hongkong men who have fallen, but that luckily such a fund was not necessary. I think that there are very few indeed who do not agree whole-heartedly with that sentiment. But because Hongkong has been lucky in this respect that is no reason why we should neglect the rest of the Empire. We ought to think impartially in this matter.

I think that there is very little doubt but that funds are and will be urgently needed now and in the future. If we think for a moment of the number of men killed and totally or partially disabled, the gigantic nature of the duty which the Empire has to discharge will be evident, and will Hongkong claim that because she has none actually dependent on her that, therefore, she has no duty in the matter? I am certain that she will neither make nor consider making any such claim. Her war record in men, money and work speaks with no uncertain voice in that respect.

The people who doubt the necessity for donations to the funds are relying, of course, on the pensions granted by the Government. It is good reading to see that these pensions are to be on a higher and more liberal scale than ever before, but even so, when the increased cost of living is considered, there are bound to be very many cases of genuine hardships. And who are to suffer these hardships? The people who, when the call came, gave themselves or their men to the nation. I am sure that there is not a man or woman in Hongkong who would not want to do his or her bit towards relieving such hardships.

Before closing this letter let us consider this subject briefly in the light of history. It is a regrettable fact that the British nation in the past has erected monuments in commemoration of victories and statues of the Admirals and Generals who distinguished themselves, without, at the same time, making proper provision for the dependents of the men who had given their lives or were permanently or partially disabled in the wars. This was not due to ingratitude but merely to the inevitable forgetfulness which is bound to creep in when it is the duty of every one in general but no one in particular.

Now is the time when we propose to spend a large sum on a War Memorial. Let us do it in a noble and fitting manner. Do not let us make the same mistakes as a nation as we did in the past. Provision must be made for the dependents of our dead heroes and for our permanently disabled and partially disabled heroes and their dependents.

Let us do it now lest we forget.

I am, etc., W. H. BELL

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1919.

TRAFFIC IN HONGKONG.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

Sir,—It appears the Police are going to extremes regarding traffic regulations in this Colony. They either do not understand properly the orders they receive or show unnecessary zeal in carrying them out.

The authorities should look to it. Public rights must be respected but not abused.—Yours, etc., PEDESTRIANS.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY. QUIET CELEBRATIONS IN HONGKONG.

St. George's Day was celebrated quietly yesterday, the victorious termination of the war having rendered unnecessary any special effort on behalf of war charities. Messages conveying greetings were sent by the St. George's Society to the sister Associations in London, Shanghai, Tientsin and Canton.

Well over a thousand soldiers and sailors were entertained by the Committee of the Society at the Victoria Theatre. The general arrangements were in the hands of Mr. W. A. Dowley, who had the assistance of the Rev. F. G. B. Hastings, Naval Chaplain and Major Hammond. Mr. George Grimble was responsible for arranging the musical programmes, which were much appreciated, at both the cinematograph shows. Refreshments were also served.

In the evening the members of the Society and their friends assembled for dinner at the Hongkong Hotel.

ENTERTAINMENT TO TROOPS.

At 7.15 p.m. the Victoria Theatre was crowded by men of the local garrisons and their families. The entrance to the Theatre was decorated with flags, and inside the Band of the 14th Infantry played suitable airs.

Mr. W. A. Dowley, assisted by Major Hammond, the Rev. F. G. B. Hastings, Capt. A. G. Spencer and Sergeant-Major Hurd, looked after the creature comforts of the guests, while Mr. George Grimble was responsible for the arrangement of the concert items which were sandwiched between the exhibitions of cinematograph pictures.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, the President of the Society, welcomed those present. Some of them who had been at the front, he said, would perhaps think that in this far part of the Far East we were very far removed from the scene of the war. But he assured them that this Colony had followed with the greatest interest the deeds of daring which had been wrought by the fighting forces of the Empire, and in proportion to its size and importance it had contributed liberally in men, money, materials and clothing to the great struggle for the freedom of mankind which had just closed.

The films proved very interesting and amusing, and the whole entertainment was thoroughly enjoyed. Songs, Mr. given by Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin, Mr. W. Goldring and Mr. G. Dumbarton. Mr. E. Anderson gave the prologue from "Pagliacci." Mr. G. W. C. Burnett recited "The Charge of the Light Brigade" in seven stanzas, and Mrs. H. M. Webb contributed "K-K-Katy." The Misses Rosebud and Ruby Young gave an excellent exhibition of the Sand Jig, being accompanied by their sister, Miss Yvonne Young.

The singing of the National Anthem terminated proceedings.

A large gathering of soldiers and sailors were again entertained at the Victoria Theatre at night, when an all-comedy programme was screened. Shortly after 9 p.m. Mr. G. C. Moxon welcomed the men of the services, on behalf of the Committee. He said that now that the war had been fought and won and the Germans had taken the count, Britons all over the world appreciated what they owed to the fighting qualities of the Army and the Navy. He hoped they would enjoy themselves. In these semi-tropical climates, the choice of entertainment was narrow, and they must accept the hospitality of the Committee as a token of the appreciation and good will felt for them.

A few musical items interspersed the programme and refreshments were served during the interval. The proceedings concluded after mid-night.

DINNER AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

LARGE GATHERING PRESENT.

There was a large gathering at the dinner which was held at the Hongkong Hotel in the evening. The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, the President, presided, and covers were laid for over 150 guests, among whom were H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, (Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.), Rear-Admiral Tudor-Tudor, Sir Charles Elliot, Sir William Rees-Davies, Lieut.-Col. Harvey, Bishop Lander, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, the Hon. Mr. C. McL. Messer, and Mr. N. J. Stabb.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, in proposing the toast of the Society of St. George, gave figures showing the growth of the Society in the Colony. As you all know, he said, we are just beginning the third year of the Society's existence. On January 1st, 1916, we had 200 members. On January 1st this year we had 351 members; and to-day we number 351 members. (Applause.) But these figures, good as they are, are not good enough to satisfy your committee and we shall be very glad if every Englishman who has not yet joined, will kindly send his name to our energetic Hon. Secretary, Mr. F. A. Wells. (Applause.) In the matter of remitting money to war charities, this Society has done very well. In 1917 we remitted a sum of £24,000 sterling, and last year we were able to remit no less than £22,000 sterling. (Applause.) That

will show you that this Society has been able to do its bit. This day of St. George's will be memorable in connection with this war, because, as you all probably know, it was on this date a year ago there took place the famous naval raid on Zeebrugge, when the signal floated at the mast head was the signal of St. George for England. (Applause.) It may perhaps interest you, turning from the sea to the land, in connection with St. George's Day, to know that the birth of the General who captured Jerusalem, General Allenby, took place on St. George's Day. (Applause.) In looking back upon this war I think that the great factor which must strike us all is, the enormous debt which we owe to the fighting forces of the Empire. (Applause) and I would venture in a report like this to couple with their names the officers and men of the Mercantile Marine (Applause) who during the four years of the war steadily plodded away at their occupations regardless of floating mines and the inhuman and barbarous methods of the enemy submarines. In this war many made the great sacrifice. We shall shortly be considering the question of a war memorial, but it must never be forgotten that the finest war memorial that we can show to the world is to endeavour to make this world of ours a brighter, better and nobler place to live in (Applause) and it is with that thought, and in that spirit, that I ask you to join with me now in drinking to the success of St. George's Society. (Applause.)

After the toast had been honoured, and Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin had sung "Yeomen of England,"

The Chairman said that great credit was due to Mr. Bird and other members of the Entertainment Committee, especially Mr. Dowley, who had done excellent work as Hon. Treasurer. The amount of work Mr. Dowley had carried through in the last few days had simply been astounding. He also wished to express special thanks to Mr. Geo. Grimble. (Applause.) Mr. Grimble had been a tower of strength in providing musical talent. Their thanks were due, in addition to other members of the Entertainment Committee, Mr. Moxon and Mr. Pearce, particularly to Mr. Bell, Mr. Cranwell, Mr. Eldridge, Major Hammond and Mr. J. Scott-Harston. All had done splendid service. Indeed he felt that as President he had not done anything to deserve the honour of taking the chair; those others had relieved him of responsibilities which might otherwise have fallen on his shoulders.

THE SERVICES.

Mr. H. W. Bird, in proposing the toast of "The Services" remarked upon the difficulty of doing justice to such a subject in a few words. Of all the famous deeds of the Navy, he said, perhaps that which is foremost in his mind to-day is the glorious attack on Zeebrugge and Ostend which took place just a year ago and more particularly, perhaps, because there are some of us here to-night who knew the gallant Sir Roger when he was on this station in command of the "Hibernia" and remember how, during the Boxer rebellion at Tientsin, he followed Nelson's maxim and lay his ship alongside the Chinese destroyer *Taku* and boarded and captured her. She now lies over at Kowloon a silent tribute to that officer's dash and enterprise. It was the same tactics that he planned and carried out at Zeebrugge when the *Vindictive* was laid alongside the *Mole* and landing parties held it whilst the *Intrepid*, *Iphigenia* and *Theirs* were sunk in the entrance to the Bruges Canal. When we civilians read the accounts of such deeds and think of the Army equally daring, I think it must occur to all of us to wonder how on earth they are going to tell you a story that I believe given as in Switzerland, stopping at a little village close to Chateau d'Oex, where the first British prisoners-of-war were sent; they were all very badly wounded and most of them maimed for life. A party of us went over to see whether we could be of any assistance in providing them with comforts, or be of use to them in any other way and we were given permission to visit the men in the hospital. One poor fellow I spoke to was a private in the Welsh Regt. and he had a very bad wound in his shoulder; he also had a tattooed device on his forearm of the British and American flags. The German doctor who operated on his shoulder deliberately cut out the British flag from this man's left arm, and he told me that when he left the hospital he said to one of the nurses who could speak a little English: "You can tell that doctor that he can torture a British Tommy but he can't kill his spirit." In that little word "spirit" or "morale," if you like it better, I believe, lies the secret of all our success. It was this "spirit" of the officers and men which carried us through in the dark days of the retreat from Mons and later on at Cambrai when they were straining at the leash and only waiting to fly at the enemy's throat when the word to turn about was given. Overwhelming numbers had no terror for them. They fought over and over again at odds of 2, 3, and even 4 to 1, and talking of fighting against odds reminds me of an old story which was told me as a boy by my father who was a sailor and soldier too. On one occasion, the Emperor Frederick of Germany was holding a ceremonial parade and was composed of a guard of honour was composed of a very fine regiment of Prussian Guards. They were splendid specimens of manhood, all well over six feet in height, and

the Emperor, after he had inspected them, turned with great pride to the British Military Attaché who accompanied him and said: "There Colonel, look at those men—an equal number of your Guardsmen could never take on and defeat those fine fellows." "Perhaps not Sir," he replied, "but I will undertake to say that half the number would try," and that prophecy has been fulfilled both by the Navy and Army over and over again during this war. Admiral Craddock at Suez, whose squadron was vastly superior in fighting strength to his own; the *Swift* and the *Broke* wiped the floor with three times their number of German Destroyers in the Channel and there are thousands of other instances both in the Navy and Army which it is impossible to mention to-night. I will, therefore, say no more, but ask you to join me in toasting the immortal Navy and Army, coupled with the names of Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Tudor and Lt. Colonel Harvey. (Cheers.)

THE TOAST WAS DRUNK WITH ENTHUSIASM.

REAR-ADMIRAL TUDOR.

Rear-Admiral Tudor, replied on behalf of the Navy. In doing so he called attention to the fact that the Navy had increased, during the war, from something like 150,000 to nearly half a million and the army from the neighbourhood of 600,000 men to between seven and eight million men. As he bore a Welsh name some of them might imagine that he was a Welshman. It was not so; he was very English—in fact an aggressive Englishman. (Laughter.) He had only one grievance against St. George which was that he was not really aggressive enough and did not advertise sufficiently. (Hear, hear.) Ninety to ninety-five per cent. of the public in England would tell them when St. Patrick's Day was; fifty per cent. St. Andrew's; twenty per cent. St. David's; but he doubted if five per cent. would know St. George's Day. That was wrong. Another grievance was that St. George's Day fell at a time when the national emblem, the rose, was not blooming in England, though Hongkong was fortunate enough to be blooming with such flowers. For his own part he had signalled to the warships in harbour reminding them of St. George's Day and asking the officers and men to wear their national emblem. (Applause.) He had the highest respect and opinion for the Welshman, so ably and efficiently represented by His Honour the Chief Justice. (Applause.) At the same time he made no bones about it that he was extremely proud to be an Englishman. (Applause.) He would like to see the English a little more self-assertive and a little less manly aged by their brother saints. (Applause.) No one realised more than he did what they owed to their brother saints. St. Andrew came up his bonny, bonny Scotland and came to foggy England to teach the English to govern themselves, incidentally filling up the best mercantile and government posts. St. Patrick was trying to teach them how to speak in Parliament, and St. David—he did not know who the unkind person was who said that the Welshmen got on their knees on Sundays and spoke English all the rest of the week—(laughter)—why, St. David won the war for them incidentally with the help of the Army and Navy. (Applause.) And now St. David was occupied in a very much harder job—winning a satisfactory peace. He thought it would have been better to have relied on the Army and Navy, rather than upon debate, for a satisfactory peace, but they had to hope for Nations he had a certain scepticism as to its utility or success. He thought that scepticism might be founded on a wrong assumption. He did not think a League of Nations could do everything for them, although it would bring about a certain amount of safety and a certain amount of delay before wars were started in future. No League of Nations, however, was going to be such a shield of the British Empire, as the powerful navy. The point he wished to bring forward was that Englishmen should never allow the pride of the British Navy, which had enabled the war to be won for Great Britain, for the Allies, and for civilization, to go down. (Applause.) Continuing, Rear-Admiral Tudor referred to the fact that there was to be a larger fleet in the China station. The cruiser *Carlisle*, which had been built during the war, was coming out. It would arrive to-morrow. Other ships would follow. The *Hawkins*, too, with a Rear-Admiral on board, would arrive shortly. In conclusion he said that he was proud to be a member of the mercantile community, were really grateful for what the Navy had done for them. The best way they could show their appreciation was to help the young sailors who would come out to the China Coast shortly, by giving them wholesome games, such as football, etc., and providing them with some sort of place to go to instead of allowing them to patronise fourth-rate public houses. (Applause.)

LIEUT.-COL. HARVEY.

Lieut.-Col. Harvey, on behalf of the Army, thanked the members of St. George's Society for the magnificent entertainment provided for the men at the Victoria Theatre. They all appreciated it very much. He remarked that he did not know why he had been singled out for the honour of replying to the toast of the Army unless it was because he once married before the ex-Kaiser on Wimbledon Common. He regretted the absence of Major-General Ventriss, who might have been

able to detail the successes the Army had achieved better than he could. Moreover, the General might have told them when they were going to be demobilised. (Laughter.) He next referred to the patron saints, stating that he looked up the Encyclopedia, the musketry book, army regulations, etc., but was unable to find what connection St. George had with the Army. (Laughter.) It was a pity, he thought, that the people of Hongkong did not fly the Union Jack on every building in the Colony. In America the stars and stripes was flown on every house top. He thought they should all follow that example and fly the Union Jack to show their love for the Empire. They must all say with confidence the words of the great bard, Shakespeare. "This England never did, nor never shall, lie at the proud foot of a conqueror." (Applause.)

THE GUESTS.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak proposed the toast of "Our Guests." He said that he had meant to have dilated on their principal guests, the Army and Navy, but that subject had been dealt with eloquently and they must therefore pardon him if he passed on to what he termed "Our Civilian Guests." A great deal had been said that evening about St. George's Society and about the patron saint of England. He desired to explain, especially as he was the past President of the Society, that they had never intended to compete with any other Society. He wished to inform the representatives of kindred Societies, that St. George's Society was instituted, not with a desire for competition, or emulation of the examples set before them. He couched it a disgrace, as an Englishman, that that was the first dinner St. George's Society had celebrated in the Colony. In connection with war charities the society had fought as hard as it could—not with a desire to defeat any other Society but simply to raise the greatest sum that could possibly be raised for that object. Now that they had established themselves for all time they wished to work in friendly association with the older Society of St. Andrew's. He coupled with the toast the name of the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn. He personally did not believe in waiting until a man was dead or leaving the Colony before saying that they appreciated his work. (Applause.) At the same time he was not given to flattery and, therefore, when he submitted to them, as the unforsaken opinion of the whole Colony, that His Excellency, since Sir Henry May's departure, had administered the Government with tact and ability he felt confident that every one present would agree that he was speaking the truth. (Applause.) He thought he could say on their behalf that they had all appreciated very sincerely the manner in which His Excellency had entered into the problems and difficulties which had arisen. He had tackled the various problems with manifest ability and great success, in such a manner indeed that they almost wished that he was going to carry on. It was not, however, in their power to bring about such changes. A new Governor had been appointed, but before he arrived it was fitting and right that they should express to the Officer Administering the Government the confidence they had had in his administration since Sir Henry May left. (Applause.) He thought it was to be deplored that the Press as a whole, at any rate a part if not the whole, had to some extent attempted to poison the mind of the Colony against the Governor designate. As British people they believed in giving every man a chance and they believed in giving the Governor-designate an opportunity of carrying on efficient administration, and of grasping the problems which arise after due consideration and after due consultation with those whom they had elected. (Applause.)

H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT.

His Excellency replied to the toast in humorous vein. He said he was overwhelmed by what had fallen from the lips of Mr. Holyoak, concerning himself and the other guests, and he could only say, "Thank you." He really did not deserve the praise that had been bestowed on him. He thought that Sir Charles Elliot, his friend, who came from the North, where he had rendered distinguished service, was more qualified to speak in reply to the toast than he was. Sir Charles might have told them interesting things about Vindictive and the Scot and turn to the English. In Singapore he had tried to join St. Andrew's Society, and had told the Committee that he was three parts Scotch. A rude member wished to know if the fourth part consisted of soda. (Laughter.) He immediately replied: "Perhaps soda and man." During the evening songs were sung by Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin, Mr. A. D. Keigwin, Mr. G. Dumbarton and Mr. E. Anderson. Mr. Geo. Grimble accompanied the singers at the piano. The proceedings terminated with the National Anthem.

(Other Local News will be found on Page 6.)

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TO-NIGHT! 9.15 p.m. TO-NIGHT!
"THE HOUSE OF HATE"

Episode 18—"At the Pistol's Point."
Episode 19—"The Hooded Terror" Unmasked.
To-night you will be on tenter-hooks to see who the individual is that has kept you guessing so long. Wonder if you did mark the right man.

HAROLD LLOYD
in
"THAT'S HIM."

MATINEES
Thursday, April 24th, at 5.15 p.m.
Bryant Washburn in KIDDER & KO.

Sunday, Matinee April 27th, at 6 p.m.
SNOW GIRL.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

MACARONI, VERMICELLI, NOODLES.
AND ALL KINDS OF PASTE.
AGENTS WANTED!!!
Special price for wholesalers and retailers.

Please apply—
CANTON NOODLE AND MACARONI FACTORY.
Manufacturers of the well known
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Office—31, OLD GILMAN STREET, Tel. No. 2882.
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Hongkong, March 2nd, 1918. [489]

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GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS OUTFITTERS.
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LIGHT-WEIGHT WORSTED & CASHMERE
GOLF HOSE

IN MANY SMART COLOURINGS INCLUDING KHAKI.

COOL
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Having placed our orders early we are able to offer our underwear at much lower prices than prevailing to-day.

INSPECTION INVITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

A FIRST-CLASS STENO-TYPIST
(Lady)
Apply—
Box 2319,
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[674]

TO LET (UNFURNISHED)

NO. 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK
from June 1st, 1919, in excellent
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Address—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[678]

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FULLY FURNISHED for 7 months from
June 1st, No. 103, PEAK. Five Rooms,
three Bathrooms.
Apply—
K. S. MORRISON,
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[670]

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

DINNER SATURDAY, APRIL 26TH, 1919.

MEMBERS intending being present
at above and who have not already
sent in their names, please notify the under-
signed not later than FRIDAY EVENING,
APRIL 25TH.

G. GERRARD,
Hon. Secretary.

Care of Taikeon Dock.
Hongkong, April 24th, 1919. [673]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of 6%
(750) per Share has been declared
and will be payable on the 5th of May, 1919.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be closed from the 30th of April
to the 5th of May, both days inclusive,
during which time no Transfer of Shares
can be registered.

DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co.,
General Managers,
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
Hongkong, April 23rd, 1919. [671]



GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS FOR SPECIES AND MEXICAN
DOLLARS current in this Colony,
for the purpose of the Loan, on the
Commission of the Treasury, London,
will be received by the TREASURY
CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DE-
PARTMENT, until 11 o'clock A.M. on the
April 24th, 1919.

The tenders to state the total amount (in
Pounds Sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer
will be made for less than £100.
The tenders to be in duplicate and in
sealed covers addressed to the TREASURY
CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPART-
MENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR
GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."
The right to accept or reject any or all of
the tenders is reserved.
Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on
application.

"Persons tendering for Bills are hereby
notified that in accordance with the provisions
of the Acts 22 George III, Cap. 45 and 47,
George III, Cap. 59, the acceptance of any
such tender is subject to the express condi-
tion that no Member of the British House of
Commons shall be admitted to any share or
part in or to any benefit to arise from the
Contract thereby made for the allotment of
such Bills."
The provisions in question do not apply to
Contracts entered into by any incorporated
Company in its corporate capacity and made
for the general benefit of the Company.

F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lt. Col.,
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.,
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, April 24th, 1919. [672]

P. & O.—BRITISH INDIA & AFCAE
LINES.

THE Twin Screw
S.S. "NEURALIA"
8,063 Tons British Register
will be despatched from Hongkong
about the middle of MAY.
Taking THROUGH PASSENGERS
(One Class) Direct to
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.
For Passage and Freight apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
22, Des Vaux Road Central. [694]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE HAVE This Day REMOVED our
Office from St. George's Building
to the First Floor of Nos. 38 and 40,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (opposite the
Queen's Dispensary).
GOLDING & PHILIPS
Dated the 22nd April, 1919. [683]

LOST.

LARGE POINTER DOG—Lemon and
light brown patches. Answers to the
name of "ROVER."
Will Finder please return to—
2, LYEMONG VILLAS,
Kowloon. [686]

INTIMATIONS

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an
EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of the Society will be held at the
Registered Office of the Society, Queen's
Building, Hongkong, on FRIDAY the 25th
day of APRIL, 1919, at 12 Noon, when the
subjoined resolutions will be passed at the
Extraordinary General Meeting of the
Society held on the 10th day of April, 1919,
will be submitted for confirmation as special
resolutions:—

1. That the nominal silver capital of the
Society as existing when this resolution
is confirmed as a special resolution be
converted into sterling and that such
capital so converted be increased beyond
the sterling equivalent of such silver
capital with such conversion taken place
to the sum of £2,000,000 Sterling divided
into 20,000 shares of the nominal value
of £10 each.

2. That each of the issued silver shares of
the Society of the nominal value of \$250
each with the sum of \$100 paid up there-
on be converted into five shares of the
nominal value of £10 each with the
sterling equivalent of \$20 Hongkong
currency at the opening T.T. rate of
exchange on the date this resolution is
confirmed as a special resolution credited
as paid up thereon and accordingly that
50,000 shares out of the 200,000 shares
of the nominal value of £10 each constitu-
ing the capital of the Society so con-
verted and increased be distributed by
the Board to the persons who are regis-
tered as shareholders of the Society on the
date this resolution is confirmed as a
special resolution in exchange for the
silver shares then held by them.

3. That the Articles of Association be
altered in manner following, namely:—
By the insertion after Article No. 107 of
the following Article:—

"107 (a). The Board may employ or engage
the funds of the Society which are
available for the purpose of making
loans or any portion thereof and that
whether such funds or any portion thereof
are proposed to be dealt with for any
purpose or not in or for any of the
following purposes, that is to say,
in meeting contingencies, in equalizing
dividends, in paying special dividends
or bonuses, in repaying, improving and
maintaining any of the property of the
Society, or otherwise in the business of
the Society, and in or for such other
purposes as the Board shall in its dis-
cretion think conducive to the interests
of the Society and in regard to any such
employment as aforesaid the Board shall
not be bound to keep the reserve funds
separate from the other assets."

By the insertion of the following Articles
after Article No. 108.

"108 (1). Any general meeting of the
Society at which a dividend or bonus is
declared or is to be declared may
make a call on the members of such
amount as the meeting may think fit so
that the call on each member shall not
exceed the dividend or bonus payable to
him and so that notwithstanding the pro-
visions of Articles 12, 20 and 31 the call
may be payable at the same time as the
dividend or bonus and the dividend or
bonus may be so arranged between the
Society and the members be set off
against the call. The making of a call
under this Article shall be deemed
ordinary business of an ordinary general
meeting which declares a dividend."

(2). After any resolution has been passed
under the provisions of paragraph (1) of
this Article the Board may arrange on
behalf of the Society for the dividend or
bonus to be set off against the call by
authorizing any person on behalf of the
members from whom such call is due
to enter into an Agreement with the
Society providing for such dividend or
bonus to be set off against such call and
any Agreement made under such
authority shall be effective.
(3). It shall be no objection to any resolu-
tion made under paragraph (1) of this
Article or to any call or arrangement
that such resolution was passed or such
call or arrangement was made at the
meeting at which the resolution intro-
ducing this Article and Articles 107 (a)
was confirmed as a special resolution
provided that due notice of the intention
to propose such a dividend or bonus
and to make such call shall have
been given prior to the Confirmatory
meeting aforesaid.

108 (b). Dividends may be paid
in Hongkong Currency at the rate of
such rate of exchange as the directors
may determine. The directors may
also pay dividends in the case of
interim dividends, as the Board may
determine."

And the subjoined resolutions will be
proposed as Extraordinary resolutions:

1. That the difference between the sterling
equivalent at to-day's opening T.T. rate
of exchange of \$20 Hongkong currency
and the sum of £24 be called up upon
each of the 80,000 shares of the Society
of the nominal value of £10 each into
which the silver shares of the Society
have been converted.

2. That a bonus dividend equal in amount
to such difference as is referred to in
Resolution No. 1 be and the same is
hereby declared out of the Reserve and
Funds of the Society, such bonus divid-
end being payable to the persons who
are registered as the shareholders of the
Society on the date this resolution is
passed and that such dividend in the
case of each of such persons be set off
against the amount due from him for
call under Resolution No. 1 and be
retained by the Society accordingly and
that the Board be authorized to make
the necessary entries in the books of the
Society.

3. That the 10,000 shares of the capital of
the Society be issued additionally, to the
80,000 shares referred to in Resolution
No. 1 and that the sum of £24 be called
up thereon and that such additional
shares be offered in the first instance at
a premium of £24 per share to the
persons who are registered as the share-
holders of the Society on the date this
resolution is passed in the proportion of
one additional share for each silver share
previously held and upon the footing
that the sum of £24 called up plus the
£24 (making together £28 per share)
shall be paid to the Society on accep-
tance of the offer and that such offer be

made by notice specifying the number of
shares to which each person is entitled
and limiting the time within which the
offer if not accepted by payment will be
deemed to be declined to the 1st May,
1919, and that the Board be empowered
to dispose of the shares not taken up in
response to such offer as they consider
expedient in the interests of the
Society.

4. That the 10,000 additional shares
referred to in Resolution No. 3 par-
ticipate in all dividends declared after the
next Annual General Meeting of the
Society pro rata with the 80,000 shares
referred to in Resolution No. 1.
Dated the Eleventh day of April, 1919.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager. [620]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society
will be CLOSED from the 19th April to the
25th April, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager. [618]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from 19th April to the
25th April, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager. [618]

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE SECOND GYMKHANA MEETING
of the Season will be held at HAPPY
VALLEY, on SATURDAY, APRIL 26TH,
commencing at 3.30 P.M.
The Chief of Admission will be \$1 for
others than Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY
CLUB or GYMKHANA CLUB.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price.
The Committee invite the Ladies of Hong-
kong to be present.
Hongkong, April 17th 1919. [666]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL
MEETING of Members will be held
in the Office of the HONGKONG JOCKEY
CLUB on SATURDAY, APRIL 26TH, at
12 o'clock Noon.
By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course. [623]

WANTED.

FOREMAN ENGINEER, preferably with
good shop Experience.
Apply—
SUPT. ENGINEER,
Kowloon Dock. [660]

WANTED.

WANTED CAPTAIN for British
Steamer.
GERMANY CIGAR STORE,
18, Nathan Road,
Kowloon. [677]

FOR SALE.

SIX CYLINDER, Seven Passenger Over-
land Car, Good Order, New Tyres,
together with Fireproof Garage Building
for two Cars, all Accessories for both.
Bargain if sold one lot.
J. LAMBERT,
Alexandra Buildings. [662]

THE PEAK.

FOR SALE A FIVE-ROOMED
Residence.
For particulars apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [434]

FOR SALE AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, MOUNTAIN VIEW.
Apply to—
H. E. POLLOCK,
"Pines" Buildings. [411]

FOREBANK EAST, MAGAZINE GAP.

TO LET.
FULLY FURNISHED, for 10 months
from the end of May. Telephone and
Tennis Court.
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [658]

TO LET.

"DERINGTON" No. 8, Peak Road.
Furnished from 1st June
8 Rooms and 2 Tennis Courts.
Apply to—
LINDSEY & DAVID,
Alexandra Buildings. [613]

TO LET.

NO. 103, THE PEAK, 6-Roomed House
at the Peak.
Apply to—
FERDY SMITH SETH & FLEMING. [622]

TO LET.

FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings. [681]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S
ICE
CREAM

SODA

makes

A Delightfully

Refreshing

and

Cooling Summer

Drink.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

STERILIZED WATER MANUFACTURERS

TEL. 438.

Hongkong Office: 104, DES VAUX ROAD, C.
London Office: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 24TH, 1919.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK
IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The political situation in Great Britain
is extraordinarily interesting. A few
months ago Mr. Lloyd George swept the
country and was returned to power with an
unprecedented majority. Now he is
upon trial, fighting for his life. His
speech in the House of Commons last
week apparently satisfied the majority of
his critics. There was a certain under-
current of discontent owing to the vague-
ness of the outline given to Great
Britain's policy at the Peace Conference,
but the PREMIER's personality and his
mastery of rhetoric once again carried
him through a difficult ordeal with
colours flying. His triumph was, per-
haps, more easily secured because it is
known that the publication of the Peace
terms cannot long be delayed and the
House of Commons was in no mood to
precipitate a crisis, or to undermine in
the smallest measure the authority of the
country's representatives in Paris just
as the weary labours of the past
months are to be brought to fruition.
The signs of a reaction, however,
are not altogether lacking. Much will
depend, of course, upon the favour
with which the peace terms are received.
We are told that they comprise between
800 and 1,000 clauses and that the com-
plete text will occupy 300 pages of print.
The clauses referring to disarmament in
Germany alone number 100 and another
100 are devoted to settling the details of
the occupation of the Saar basin. It is
not likely that Parliament will use the
power, which it unquestionably pos-
sesses, of repudiating the Peace Treaty
as a whole. With the whole world crying
out for the opportunity to return to com-
merce and industry it could not face the
international storm which would imme-
diately be created by any such drastic
action. Most probably, direct criticism

will be stifled by the desire to secure a
return to normal conditions at the
earliest possible moment, but there is
little doubt that the "sniping" of which
the PREMIER has more than once com-
plained will be continued, and, if there
is any serious dissatisfaction over the
terms which are imposed upon Germany,
the sniping will develop into a strong
musketty attack which will either bring
about the resignation of the Ministry or
cause Mr. Lloyd George to seek renewed
support in another appeal to the coun-
try. A strong and popular peace will
give the present coalition a splendid
opportunity for initiating that policy of
reconstruction which has been promised.
There are many, however, who believe
that the association of the Unionists and
Tories with the Liberals is not the best
combination to bring about those sweep-
ing social reforms which are demanded.
Some have gone so far as to assert that
Mr. Lloyd George will find it expedient
to throw overboard the principles for
which he has stood during the whole of
his political life in order to secure
the co-operation of his colleagues on
whose allegiance he must rely for his
continuance in office. Lord Northcliffe
has recently described the PREMIER as a
political chameleon and suggests that he
is not strong enough to impose his
schemes upon unwilling Ministers. The
inference seems to be that he will trim
his sails rather than take the bold
course. On the other hand we have Mr.
Lloyd George's own assertion that if he
is obstructed in his work of making
England a better place in which to live
he will put everything to the test of a
general election. Since then we have
had two significant bye-elections and
there seems to be a general impression
that to-day few Unionist seats can be
accounted safe. In the circumstances, a
politician—if he is nothing but a politi-
cian—may well hesitate to take that
plunge which seemed so pleasant and
agreeable a thing to contemplate when
the tide was flowing strongly in his
favour. However, in spite of all the
many bitter accusations which have been
levelled at the PREMIER since he took con-
trol of the affairs of the State we do not
believe that anyone can justly charge him
with lack of courage. Lord Northcliffe
is undoubtedly biased. His venom
is due in all probability to the fact that
he has not been given that place of
power behind the throne which his
"disseminated vanity" coveted. For the
rest, it may be well to remember, as Mr.
Holtzroth reminded us only a short while
since, that one of the hardships a man
engaged in public life has to undergo is
that of being misunderstood. We hope,
for the welfare of the Country, that some
of the criticisms which have been directed
against the PREMIER during the past few
weeks have been based upon misin-
standing and that he will, in due
course, prove sufficiently strong to free
himself from all reactionary influences.
"Secret arrangements and combinations
and bargains behind the scenes" will
not satisfy the Country for long, and we
are of opinion that Mr. Lloyd George
is shrewd enough to recognise this. He
can sway the people as no other man in
public life can do and he may be relied
upon, we think, to take them fully into
his confidence when the time comes and
to play the game boldly.

Three cases (two deaths) of bubonic
plague were reported in the Colony on
Tuesday.
Monsieur L. Colin, of the French Legation,
Peking, arrived in Hongkong yes-
terday on the *Haihung*.
A Chinese woman committed suicide by
drinking poison in Shek-kau-leung, on
Tuesday. The body was removed to the
Public mortuary.
Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Tudor
Tudor is leaving Hongkong for Wei-hai-
wei on May 1st. Lady Tudor follows
some days later.
Mr. U. C. Galluzzi, Vice-Consul for
Italy, who made a business trip to the
North recently, returned to the Colony
a couple of days ago.
The members of the Hongkong F.C.,
who wish to attend the Club dinner to be
held on Saturday, are asked to notify the
hon. secretary, Mr. G. Gerrard.

For offering a bribe of this nature
to be allowed his freedom, a Chinese
hawk, was fined by Mr. G. N. Orme
\$50, or, in default, twelve days' hard
labour.

At a meeting of the Company Com-
manders of the Hongkong Police Reserve
held on Tuesday evening, it was decided
that, commencing from May 1st, the search
supervising duties would be carried out
by the whole force. It is expected that each
man will do approximately one duty in
six weeks.

H.M.S. *Carlisle*, the first of the six
destroyers which have been posted to the
China Squadron, is due in Hongkong
to-day.

The Consulate-General of the United
States has received instructions from the
Department of State at Washington in-
dicating that American trade is now
allowed with all parts of the world ex-
cept Germany, Austria, and such parts
of Russia as are in the control of the
Bolshevik forces.

A presentation of a silver salver was
made to Major Macdonald, who is shortly
leaving the Colony, on Monday night,
when a dinner was given to Major Mor-
gan. Major Morgan, in making the pre-
sentation, paid a tribute to Major
Macdonald's long service with the Hong-
kong Defence Corps.

Mrs. H. E. Pollock and a few of her
friends who organised a small bazaar at
the Helena May Institute yesterday, in
aid of the Dr. Barnardo's Homes, had a
fairly busy day and it is expected that
the sale will enable a satisfactory dona-
tion to be added to the local fund for
that deserving charity. The results of
the sales will appear later.

The statement of accounts of the Hong-
kong Jockey Club, the annual meeting of
which is being held on Saturday, shows
that there was a surplus of income over
expenditure of \$10,985.67 and a profit in
the Stable Working Account of \$1,077.06,
together making a total of \$12,062.73. The
stewards propose to transfer this amount
to the Building Account and thus reduce
the Bank overdraft on that account to
\$34,575.18.

Mrs. R. E. Stubbs, wife of the
Governor-elect of Hongkong, was pre-
sented with a book of pictures of the
Y.M.C.A. Hut by Mr. E. B. Denham,
C.C.S., Director of Education, at a fare-
well gathering at the Colombo Army
Y.M.C.A. Hut. Mrs. Stubbs' efforts
towards helping the Y.M.C.A. in Ceylon
will cause her name to be remembered
with lasting gratitude.

Among those who left the Colony yes-
terday on the *Esquador* were Mr. and
Mrs. E. Shellin, Mr. W. L. L. Barker,
Accountant of the Standard Oil Co.,
and Mrs. Barker; Mr. C. A. Fothergill,
of the Standard Oil Co., and Mrs.
Fothergill; Hon. Mr. W. R. Figg, of
the Legislative Council of Ceylon; Mr.
J. Lambert, Surveyor to Lord's Register,
Hongkong; and Mr. McPhee, of the
Standard Oil Co., Haiphong.

An enjoyable "At Home" was given
by the Committee and members of the
"Club de Recreo" on Tuesday evening
to the Fancy Dress Party of the "Sociedade
dos Jovens Macanenses" at their
Club at Kowloon. The premises were
gaily decorated with flags and the tennis
court was brilliantly illuminated. The
children went through a programme of
dancing with credit to themselves and
their instructors. The guests numbered
about 400.

At a meeting of the Royal Asiatic
Society (Ceylon Branch) held recently,
when a vote of thanks to the Hon. Mr.
R. E. Stubbs for the interest he had
taken in the Society was passed, the hope
was expressed that Mr. Stubbs would
find sufficient leisure in Hongkong to
write occasional papers on historical
subjects for the benefit of the Society.
Mr. Stubbs, replying, said he was afraid
the Far East was not good ground for
the collection of material.

Among others who left the Colony on
the *China* were Mr. W. H. Donald,
formerly of the *China Mail*, and Mrs.
Donald, who had spent a short holiday in
the Colony; Mr. P. R. Murray, of the
China Mail S.S. Co., who has been trans-
ferred to the Shanghai branch of the
same office; Bishop Stuntz and Mrs.
Stuntz of Shanghai; Mr. W. E. Douglas,
Assistant Engineer of the P.W.D., Hong-
kong, and Mrs. Douglas; and Mr. A. D.
Gee, manager of the Steam Laundry Co.,
Ltd.

The Chinese athletes from Hongkong
to represent China in the Far Eastern
Olympiad to be held in Manila have not
been finally chosen yet. The South China
Athletic F.C. will represent China at
football, while Messrs. Ng Sze Kwong
and Wong Po Keung will be in China's
tennis team. It is also fairly certain
that Ko Kin-Fan and Tso Hui-Hon,
two of Hongkong's best short-distance
runners, will be among the Colony's
representatives. Hongkong is also provid-
ing five members for the volleyball team.

The *Esquador* which arrived from San
Francisco on Sunday brought 400 tons
of silver, valued at about \$9,000,000,
consigned to the British Government at
Calcutta for which port the valuable
cargo has already been transhipped.
The American Government is under con-
tract to send \$20,000,000 worth of silver
to India, and the *Esquador's* recent con-
signments is rather less than the Com-
pany's other steamers, as well as the
T.K.K. and the China Mail S.S. Co.'s
boats have been recently carrying. The
last consignment carried on the *Venezuela*
was valued at nearly \$14,000,000. The
steady flow of silver into India is to
make up for the shortage of silver in
that country, where the most stringent
measures against hoarding and melting
down of the metal have not been very
successful in recent years.

PINKIE AND THE FAIRIES.

FINANCIAL RESULT.

The sum of \$2,410.55 has been handed
to the Treasurer of the War Memorial
Fund from the proceeds of this Pro-
duction by the Hongkong Amateur Dramatic
Club—comprised of the gross takings of
the first performance \$1,318 and the net
result of the sale of programmes
\$1,102.55.

PEACE TERMS NEARING COMPLETION.

MEASURES TAKEN TO ENFORCE GERMANY'S ACCEPTANCE.

BELGIUM AGAINST A TRIAL OF THE EX-KAISER.

BOLSHEVISTS MASTERS OF THE CRIMEA.
RUMANIANS DECISIVELY DEFEAT BOLSHEVISTS.

THE SITUATION IN BAVARIA.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS ENCIRCLING MUNICH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
LATEST CABLES.

THE PEACE TERMS. IF GERMANY REFUSES TO SIGN PEACE PRELIMINARIES.

PARIS, April 18th.
L'Echo de Paris states that, in the event of Germany's refusal to sign the Peace Preliminaries, certain military and naval arrangements will immediately come into force. A complete plan has been worked out by the Allied naval authorities.

RESULT OF STRENUOUS WORK.

PARIS, April 18th.
The following figures show the tremendous amount of work in drawing up the Peace Treaty.

There are between 800 and 1,000 clauses in the complete text. These will fill 350 pages.

The clauses referring to the disarmament of Germany alone number 100, and the clauses referring to the Saar Basin also number 100.

BRITISH EMPIRE'S REPARATION CLAIMS.

PARIS, April 18th.
The British Empire Delegation has decided that Great Britain's reparation claims against Germany will include the claims of the various Dominions and of India.

ADJUSTING THE CLAIMS.

PARIS, April 18th.
Immediately Germany signs the Peace Treaty, a meeting of what will virtually be an Imperial Conference will be held in London for the purpose of adjusting the claims of Britain, the Dominions and India and deciding the method of the payment of their respective reparation claims against Germany.

If one or more Dominions prefer to accept a lump sum down from Britain the Conference will discuss the question. Other subjects of discussion will be the method of payment of pensions of the soldiers, and their dependents, and a number of questions respecting Germany's late colonies, the value of which to the Mandatory States will be placed against the reparation claim.

DRAFT TREATY OF COMPLETE TREATY.

PARIS, April 17th.
The draft Treaty with Germany is assuming more and more the form of a complete Treaty. For example, it will include provisions for the future régime of Kiaochow and Spitzbergen.

Indeed, it is desired to liquidate the rights secured by Germany everywhere in the world by treaties concluded by her in the past.

THE COUNCIL OF FOUR.

PARIS, April 22nd.
There was a sitting of the Council of Four on Sunday evening, presided over by President Wilson, as the result of Mr. Lloyd George's determination to return to London on Monday. American Wireless.

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL RETRIBUTION.

PARIS, April 22nd.
Germany under the Peace Treaty must pay five billion dollars cash or its equivalent in commodities before May 1st, 1921.

Germany must also issue immediately to the Allies and Associated Governments 20 billion interest-bearing bonds, the rate of interest on the bonds until 1925 to be either two or three per cent, and after that date five per cent, according to the present plans.

The bonds are to be repayable in instalments within a period of 15 years. Probably there will be such control by a Central Commission of the Allied and Associated Governments so that the bonds cannot be marketed in quantities sufficient to break the price.

Germany must pay other amounts for damage done approximately to her means, to be determined as the maximum by the Commission on Reparation of the Allied Governments and of Germany, which shall report before May 1st, 1921. American Wireless.

THE EX-KAISER.

BELGIUM DOES NOT DESIRE HIS TRIAL.

PARIS, April 17th.
A member of the Belgium delegation, interviewed by Reuter, said that Belgium has not been officially requested to bring the ex-Kaiser to trial. Belgium will decline to take such action, if requested. Belgium seeks justice, not revenge.

GERMANY.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS AND RED GUARDS COLLIDE.

BERLIN, April 19th.
A serious collision between Red Guards and Government troops near Friesing, in Upper Bavaria, is reported.

The Government troops lost eighty in killed. The Spartacists constructed trenches before the town, and freely used a number of machine-guns.

MUNICH TO BE ENCIRCLED BY TROOPS.

The Tagblatt says the Government do not intend to engage in a decisive battle at Munich until 30,000 troops have encircled the town.

Thousands of citizens have fled. The Spartacists are reported to have seized numerous hostages.

RUSSIAN WAR-PRISONERS SET FREE.

COPENHAGEN, April 19th.
The present authorities in Munich liberated all Russian war-prisoners at Puchheim camp and armed them. A Russian guard is now patrolling Munich railway-station.

DEPOSITION OF THE BRUNSWICK GOVERNMENT.

COPENHAGEN, April 17th.
A telegram from Magdeburg states that General Moerker, commanding the Government troops, refused the request of the Brunswick Government to keep back his troops. He said he was ordered to depose the Government and demand the disarming of the population and the disbandment of the National Guard.

BRUNSWICK IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

President Ebert has issued a proclamation declaring Brunswick to be in a state of siege.

BRUNSWICK GOVERNMENT REMOVED.

COPENHAGEN, April 17th.
General Moerker, in a proclamation removing the late Government, announced the impending arrest of the Premier and several of the Peoples' Commissaries.

GEN. VON EICHORN'S ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

General von Eichhorn, ex-Police President of Berlin, tried to escape by aeroplane, but was brought down by another aeroplane.

THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

GENERAL ROBERTSON LEAVES FOR COLOGNE.

LONDON, April 18th.
General Sir William Robertson left today for Cologne to assume the command of the Army of Occupation. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig bade him farewell at the station.

CRISIS IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

ITALIAN MOTOR-CAR STRUCK BY MISSILE.

BERLIN, April 18th.
A telegram from Vienna states that during yesterday's disturbances an Italian motor-car passing Parliament House was struck by a stray missile. Nobody was injured. The Chief of the Italian Military Mission demanded satisfaction, and the German-Austrian Government apologised in writing. The Italians are not pursuing the matter any further.

Complete calm now prevails in Vienna. EX-FOREIGN MINISTER ARRESTED.

The ex-Foreign Minister, Count Czernin, who repeatedly sought to obtain a passport, which was refused owing to anti-Austrian propaganda conducted in Switzerland by fugitive aristocrats, was arrested, on April 18th, at Feldkirch Vorarlberg, when attempting to cross the frontier.

COMMUNISTS RESPONSIBLE FOR VIENNA DISORDERS.

COPENHAGEN, April 19th.
A message from Vienna states that the atmosphere in Vienna is still electrical.

The National Guard, with the exception of some regiments, is quite unreliable. Proofs are forthcoming that the disturbances on April 17th were due to the Hungarian Communists' emissaries, some of whom were arrested, possessing big sums of money in gold and notes, and jewels.

CASUALTIES DURING A DISTURBANCE.

VIENNA, April 18th.
Five men of the Police were killed and forty wounded whilst quelling a disturbance. Twenty demonstrators were killed.

EARLIER CABLES.

"THE ONLY SAFETY FOR FRANCE AND ENGLAND."

MARSHAL FOCH'S VIEWS.

PARIS, April 17th.
Marshal Foch, interviewed by a correspondent of the Daily Mail, said: "Our peace must be the peace of victors, not of the vanquished. Having reached the Rhine, we must stay there. That is the only safety for France and England."

EUROPEAN FOOD PROBLEM.

REVIEW OF MEASURES CARRIED OUT.

PARIS, April 22nd.
Mr. Charles Hoover, Director-General of Relief, reviewed the measures carried out in March by the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy, in co-ordination with the Economic Council. He announced that supplies were distributed in March approximating \$95,000,000, of which all but \$2,500,000 were furnished on the deferred payment system, the amount totalling 388,041 tons. American Wireless.

RAILWAY COLLISION IN FRANCE.

NUMEROUS MILITARY CASUALTIES.

PARIS, April 18th.
Two troop trains, carrying French and Americans respectively, collided. Twenty were killed and 45 injured.

THE MENACE OF BOLSHEVISM.

PARIS, April 20th.
A message from Bucharest states that a sanguinary fight between Rumanian troops and Bolshevik forces, on the east bank of the Dniester near the Bessarabian frontier, resulted in the total defeat of the Bolsheviks, many of whom were killed and several hundred wounded.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE ALLIES.

LONDON, April 18th.
Le Matin states that the Bolsheviks entirely hold the Crimea and entered Sebastopol without encountering any resistance, by agreement with the Allies. Negotiations are progressing.

The Bolsheviks declare that they are only warring against the Russian volunteer forces. There has been no firing or bloodshed up to the present.

The evacuation of Sebastopol is being carried out with all haste. The Allies unfortunately lack ships, most of which are at Salonika, laden with stores taken from Odessa.

UNREST IN SPAIN.

MADRID ISOLATED FROM OUTSIDE WORLD.
MADRID, April 18th.
A general strike of telegraphists and telephonists has completely cut Madrid off from the outside world. The breakdown in the communications is equally complete in the provinces. The postal employees are also coming out. The strikers demand the resignation of Minister Lecierra.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

THE FIRST STAGE.

LONDON, April 18th.
Major J. C. Wood and a pilot left Eastchurch this afternoon in ideal flying weather for Limerick, this being the first stage in his attempt to fly the Atlantic.

AN INAUSPICIOUS START.

LONDON, April 19th.
Major Wood telegraphed from Holyhead that he dropped in the sea, twelve miles out. The machine was not damaged. He is still a competitor in the Atlantic flight (for the Daily Mail prize) and hopes to start in May. Wyllie, his navigator, describing the flight, says they were compelled to go against the wind, and through many patches of fog. The engine broke down without warning at seven in the evening. A descent was inevitable. Both sat on the huge petrol tank and lit cigarettes. Half-an-hour later, two row-boats came out from the shore and rescued the aviators, who returned in a motor-boat and took the aeroplane in tow. Further attempts at flying were abandoned. The machine was lashed alongside a destroyer till morning when it was brought to Holyhead.

AIRMAN RESCUED UNHARMED.

LONDON, April 19th.
It is reported that Mr. Wood dropped in the Irish Channel off Anglesey. He was picked up unharmed by a British destroyer. The weather was very foggy.

NO EXPLANATION OF THE FAILURE.

LONDON, April 19th.
It is confirmed that Major Wood dropped in the sea, clear of rocks, twelve miles from Holyhead. The destroyer Paisley rescued the airman. No explanation has been given of the failure. Another vessel is towing in the aeroplane.

WEATHER CONDITIONS CONTINUE UNSETTLED.

ST. JOHN, NEWFOUNDLAND, April 19th.
The weather is improving, but reports state that, in mid-ocean, unsettled conditions continue. The airmen, however, will fly early to-morrow, if there be any improvement.

UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER PREVAILING.

ST. JOHN'S, April 17th.
The weather is still totally unsuitable for the trans-Atlantic flight. High winds and snow squalls continue. Sopwith and Martinsyde aeroplanes are ready to start as soon as the weather improves, but the delay is likely to last until April 18th as reports indicate unfavourable weather conditions in mid-Atlantic.

TURKEY'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR.

SOME AMAZING REVELATIONS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 18th.
Striking revelations in connection with Turkey's entry into war transpired at the court-martial of the officials implicated in the Armenian atrocities. One of the accused, Yussuf Riza, admitted that Enver Bey, prior to Turkey's entry, signed a convention with Georgia for operations in the Caucasus, cutting off the Russian lines of retreat, and, hence, the extensive Turco-German concessions in Georgia stipulated for in the Brest-Litovsk treaty. Turkey always asserted that she did not intend to depart from her neutrality, but war was imposed on her owing to the unfortunate encounter with the Russian Fleet.

NATIONALIST RISING IN EGYPT.

SOME OF THE LEADERS PUNISHED.

CAIRO, April 18th.
Some of the chief leaders in the recent riots were court-martialled and sentenced to terms ranging from 15 months to three years' imprisonment.

TURKISH INSTIGATION.

LONDON, April 17th.
In regard to the anti-Armenian attacks in Egypt, it is pointed out that there has never been any anti-Armenian feeling on the part of the Egyptians. It seems clear that the movement is inspired by the Turkish Committee of Union and Progress. There is also reason to believe that the Bedouins, who participated in the recent outrages, had been paid by some organisation to create a diversion.

THE REBELLION IN INDIA.

BRITISH SOLDIERS VOLUNTEER FOR SERVICE.

LONDON, April 17th.
Reuter learns that soldiers awaiting embarkation to the United Kingdom including details from Mesopotamia, have volunteered to remain in India in view of the present situation there.

THE "VICTORY ARMADA."

HISTORIC ASSEMBLAGE IN NEW YORK HARBOUR.
NEW YORK, April 22nd.
The Atlantic Fleet, comprising ships whose tonnage formed the greater part of the "Victory Armada," steamed into New York harbour on Monday morning, to give 30,000 sailors and marines an hour ashore.

With the arrival of the greatest assemblage of ships ever sent to one port was constituted, the total being 105 vessels on the road at anchor in the north river.

Admiral Henry Mayo, Commander of 13 superdreadnoughts, sent his fighting fleet, which was preceded by 50 destroyers. American Wireless.

AMERICA'S FIFTH LIBERTY VICTORY LOAN.

AMOUNT: \$4,500,000,000.

WASHINGTON, April 22nd.
The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Carter Glass, in the Metropolitan Opera House, on Sunday, announced the terms of the Fifth Liberty Victory Loan.

Mr. Glass said that although the other issues of Government securities for finance relating to the war were expended, they were not floating a popular campaign. The amount of the Fifth Loan will be \$4,500,000,000, and over-subscriptions will be rejected. Interest will be at the rate of 4 per cent, with maturity at four years, the Treasury reserving the privilege of redeeming the bonds in three years. Three and three-quarter per cent. notes will be issued later, which may also be converted subsequently into the 4 per cent. issue. American Wireless.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CHINA DEVELOPMENT BANK.

PEKING, April 22nd.
The Chinese Government has granted a charter to a Sino-American bank entitled the China Development Bank. Many Shanghai Chinese merchants support the undertaking which represents the coalescing of several previous efforts.

THREE MILLIONS ADVANCED BY M.B.E.

The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha have advanced three millions to the Ministry of Finance on the security of the Taku dockyard. The money, however, is being used for current expenses.

JAPANESE ARREST AN AMERICAN.

EMPLOYEE OF THE B.A.T. CO.
PEKING, April 22nd.

Information has reached here that an American named Glass, employed by the British-American Tobacco Company, has been twice arrested by Japanese at Famen Cheng, near Mukden, which place is not within the Japanese railway zone.

It is believed that the Japanese explanation will be that a soldier was guarding Glass against an officer's fractious horse.

WOMAN ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

WORRIED ABOUT MONEY.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. G. N. Orme, a Chinese woman pleaded guilty to attempting to commit suicide.

Inspector Macdonald stated that the husband, who was a street coolie and a confirmed opium smoker, had gone to the country, leaving the woman without any visible means of support. Some people worried her about the money she owed them and threatened to cut off her hair and assault her if she did not pay them. The woman, thereupon, went to the Praya and jumped into the sea. It was not deep at the time, being low-tide, and the woman was fished out with a boat-hook.

Defendant said she came to Hongkong a year ago. She had relatives in the country.

Mr. Orme: Do you like to go back to the country? Witness: I will not be able to obtain a living there. In Hongkong I can earn money.

Inspector Macdonald stated that the woman was a cigarette-seller, but had stopped her business. She was annoyed because people chaffed her with going about with young men.

Defendant said the reason why she gave up the cigarette stall was because she was driven off the foot-path by the Police, who threatened to charge her with obstruction.

Mr. Orme sent the woman to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs to see what could be done for her.

CANTON NEWS.

CANTON, April 23rd.

THE PARLIAMENTS.
The Premier has tendered his resignation owing to the dispute over the retention of the two Parliaments.

Chu Kai-kin, the Chief of the Peace Envoys in Shanghai, has reported that unless the Peking Government will agree to the abolition of the Peking Parliament, the Shanghai Conference will be suspended next week. It is stated that a number of M.P.s. have agreed to the abolition of both Parliaments at the same time.

A GERMAN RUN-AWAY.

The Authorities have received a circular telegram from the Tschun of Kiangsu, relating to a German who disappeared from Shanghai at the time when the first deportation was being carried out. A description of the missing German is given and \$100 is offered as a reward for his arrest.

APPEALS TO THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

We learn that an appeal has been sent to the representatives at the Paris Conference that the Sino-Japanese Secret Treaties shall be abolished and Tsingtau returned to China.

Draw the cork
and HAIG &
HAIG SCOTS
WHISKY will
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praises



The quantity is
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The quality is
rare
You cannot get
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Haig & Haig Five Stars Scots Whisky

I am a famous bottle because of the famous contents that I carry. You will always have to pay a little more for me than for other bottles of Whisky because no other bottle carries quite so fine a Whisky.

I am welcomed and esteemed in all good clubs and cultured homes, and wherever people of good taste meet and have fellowship—not for myself, remember. I am only a bottle; I am famous for the fact that I contain HAIG & HAIG FIVE STARS SCOTS WHISKY.

DOCTORS ARE CALLING FOR ME
MERCHANT PRINCES ARE CALLING FOR ME
KINGS OF FINANCE ARE CALLING FOR ME
JUDGES ARE CALLING FOR ME
SCOTSMEN EVERYWHERE ARE CALLING FOR ME
ARE YOU?

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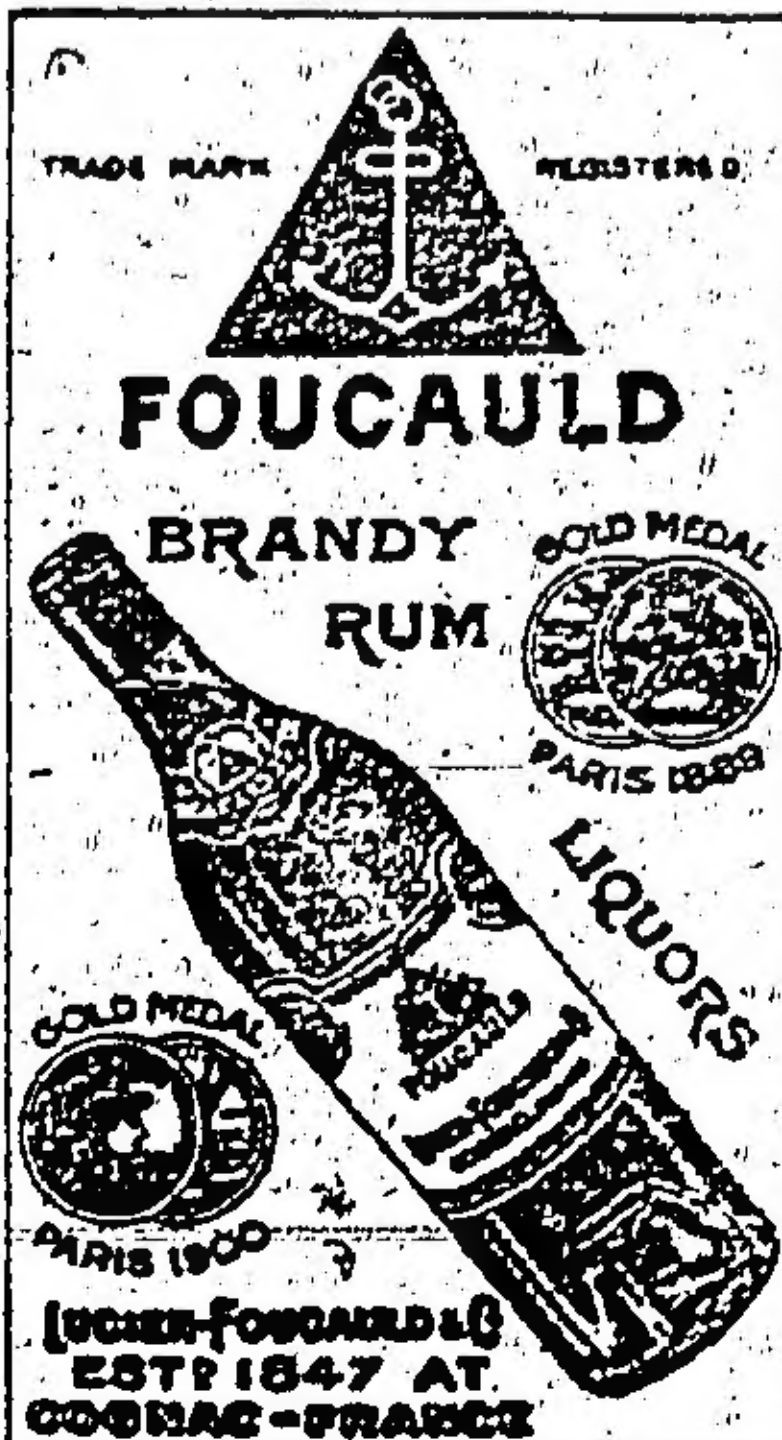
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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION
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It is a powerful remedy for all kinds of ailments, including rheumatism, neuralgia, and other painful conditions. It is made from natural ingredients and is completely safe for all ages.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
AND SOUTH CHINA
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.



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Nurses Recommend Cuticura Soap

It appeals to them because it is so pure and cleansing. It does much to keep the skin clear and healthy, especially if assisted by touches of Cuticura Ointment to first signs of pimples, redness, roughness or chafing. Ideal for toilet uses.

Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal. F. M. W. & S. Co., Ltd., 27, Charterhouse St., London. Sold everywhere.

HALF A CENTURY REPUTATION.

DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS FOR THE LIVER & KIDNEYS
Invaluable for diseases of these important organs. Gravel, Pains, the Back, Gout, Rheumatism, etc. Price 3s. leading Chemists, or post free. Dr. Le Clerc, 10, Rue de la Harpe, Paris. Sole Agents: Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd., 27, Charterhouse St., London. Sole Agents: Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd., 27, Charterhouse St., London. Sole Agents: Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd., 27, Charterhouse St., London.



CHAPOTEAUT'S
PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME
It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures neurasthenia, dyspepsia, indigestion, and nervous diseases in adults and children.

"MANUFACTURING CRIMINALS."

THE NEED FOR A REFORMATORY.

GIRL AND BOY FINED \$10,000 EACH.

At the Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. G. N. Orme, a Chinese boy, twelve years of age, and his sister, eleven years of age, were charged with being in unlawful possession of 170 taels of prepared opium valued at \$2,300.50.

Mr. E. L. Agassiz, who appeared for the defendants, pleaded guilty.

Detective Thomson stated that the two defendants were arrested on board the *China*, by the Chief Officer, on April 21st, at 12.30 p.m. The officer at once hoisted the Police flag and witness went on board the vessel and took the youngsters in charge. He searched them and found the opium concealed in a tea-tin in the specially prepared waist-coats they were wearing at the time. There was a third young man, against whom no evidence of opium possession could be adduced, but he was being charged at the Marine Court for being on board the vessel without permission. The two defendants had no business whatever on board. They had evidently been put on the vessel by some sampan people. The boy stated that the opium belonged to him and that his sister was not to blame, but both refused to divulge the people who engaged them to smuggle the contraband article on the ship.

Mr. Agassiz said that the case was of a rather extraordinary nature. Two children were before the Magistracy on a very serious criminal charge and would have to undergo a long term of imprisonment. He would like to point out that it was perfectly obvious that the children were agents in this matter and probably had no other alternative but to do as they were told. They were probably threatened that if they refused to obey the consequences would be serious and, therefore, they had no option but to carry out the orders of some mean and despicable person. He submitted that it was a very serious matter for the magistracy to sentence such young children to a term of imprisonment. It seemed that if that was done it would simply be a method of manufacturing criminals. It was an extremely difficult situation to deal with, and could not arise anywhere but here.

Mr. Orme remarked that in England, also, children were sent to gaol and that in the old days children were imprisoned for smuggling.

Mr. Agassiz replied that the children were sent to a Reformatory or to a Borstal Institute. If they sent these children to gaol they would, in time to come, be manufacturing criminals.

Mr. Orme: I would like to know who is the guardian of these children. It is a very mean thing for people to employ children for this sort of thing.

Mr. Agassiz: The children are absolutely helpless in the matter. They are ordered by their parents to do a thing and they do it. They are not paid for it. They are absolutely voluntary agents as far as receiving money is concerned. I ask your Worship to deal with them in some other way than by sending them to prison.

Mr. Orme: Somebody is making money out of the opium business. It would be a good thing to discover him. The trouble is that, when one smuggler is caught, nine others escape. I will have to deal with the children, though I am sorry to do so, because if they are allowed free, every child in the Colony will be engaged to carry opium. Besides the children are now kept separately in gaol. I should like to deal as leniently as possible with them but for the fact that other children would be harmed.

Mr. Agassiz: Do you think it will act as a deterrent to other people if these children are sent to gaol for twelve months?

Mr. Orme: Yes. If these children are sent out of Court, other children will be employed.

Mr. Agassiz: Cannot they be sent to the Po Leung Kok to be dealt with?

Mr. Orme: It is disgusting to find that people are so mean as to employ little children. The parents have done wrong by letting children be employed for this purpose. I am sorry for you children. We cannot let you off, because other people would do the same thing. If your parents do not come forward and pay the fine, you will have to go to gaol. I do not think this will help you in after life. You are fined \$10,000 each, with the alternative of 12 months' hard labour.

"GOVERNMENT'S PRESTIGE MUST BE UPHELD."

AN OLD WOMAN AND A LUKONG.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. G. N. Orme, an old Chinese woman was charged with using abusive language to a *lukong*.

Defendant swore that she had never committed an offence against the law. The constable invited her to abuse him, but she refused, as the Government's prestige must be upheld. She, however, had a foreboding that she would fall a victim to the constable.

Mr. Orme: I can tell you that you will fall a victim to him now.

Defendant: Ah, well. The constable has law on his side. He can do as he likes.

Mr. Orme: You are a dangerous person and a disturbance to your neighbor. You go to gaol for 14 days.

SALE OF POISONS.

CHARGE AGAINST THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

At the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. G. N. Orme, Tong Hok Ling, an employee in the Colonial Dispensary, was charged with selling poison on four counts.

The management of the Colonial Dispensary, better known as Colin Mackenzie & Co., were also charged with keeping open a shop for retailing, dispensing and compounding poisons, contrary to the provisions under Sections 3 and 19 of the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. Hall, of Messrs. Lo and Lo) appeared for the defence, and Mr. G. H. Wakeman (Crown Solicitor) for the prosecution.

After evidence for the prosecution was heard, the case was adjourned until to-day.

EX-KING FERDINAND.

WHY HE LEFT AUSTRIA.

[FROM DR. E. J. DILLON.]

Interesting details have come to my cognizance respecting the thrilling adventure that befell King Ferdinand of Bulgaria soon after the cessation of hostilities between his country and the Allies. By proposing a separate peace to the Entente Powers he had broken his pledge given to the Central Empires, who characterised him as a traitor, but, undismayed, he quitted Bulgaria for Austria, taking up his residence at his own castle, Ebenal, near Vienna.

But the Emperor Charles, indignant at his treachery, decided to expel him from Austrian territory, and dispatched his Grand Chamberlain, Count Berchtold, post-haste with notice to quit at once. It was midnight when Berchtold arrived, and Ferdinand was asleep. On being awakened he popped his head out of the bedclothes and inquired the errand of the Grand Chamberlain.

Learning its nature, he exclaimed: "It's infamous! I am not a traitor. I have done everything possible for Austria. I am able to produce witnesses of my loyalty." Thereupon, jumping from under the bedclothes, he sat on the bedside, revealing his mauve silk pyjamas, daintily embroidered, golden bracelets on the wrists, jewelled rings on every finger, and shouted "Kiki, Kiki," which is the pet name of his son Cyril.

Cyril having duly appeared, Ferdinand bade him wear to his father's loyalty to Austria, but Cyril looked amazed and said nothing. "Begone, you simpleton!" cried the King. "Leave the room. Send me my general."

Shortly afterward the general entered and looked at the Bulgarian King and uttered articulate sounds in Bulgarian, being unable to speak any other tongue. Ferdinand repeatedly put questions to him which the visitor did not understand, and then addressed Count Berchtold in German, saying: "You see, the general here acquits me of treachery; I have done nothing calling for such measures as you talk of." But Count Berchtold, ever imperturbable and courteous, expressed the fervent hope that his Majesty would defend himself to grave personal dangers, which delay in quitting Austrian territory would unquestionably entail. This appeal to the instinct of self-defence was efficacious, and Ferdinand ordered his automobile, and, together with "Kiki" and the general, departed the same night from Ebenal.

Although his formal abdication has never been published in the Western Press, Ferdinand abandoned the throne to his eldest son, Boris, whom I met many years ago when, as a child, he visited Russia, playing the obviously rehearsed rôle of the pious child ardently devoted to the Orthodox Eastern Church. He resembles his father in being shrewd and sharp rather than intelligent, and is unlike him in physical courage. When the defeated soldier, returning home recently, mutilated not far from Sofia, he went to them in person and delivered a speech of which this is the gist: "I am come to pay I understand your dissatisfaction, because I share it myself. You stigmatise my father's reign as calamitous. I admit it was fraught with blunders and disasters, of which I hope to remedy the consequences. I am myself a Bulgarian like you; I am of orthodox faith; I am your King and one of yourselves. Stand by me and I will stand by you. United we will raise Bulgaria to the high level which she deserves to attain." The soldiers listened, approved, and Boris ascended the throne unopposedly. — *Daily Telegraph*.

TO BE SOLD.

PURSUANT to an ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG dated the 7th day of March, 1919, made in an Action in the matter of the Estate of HO TSUN SAN alias HO SEU TONG alias HO SAN CHUNG alias HO A SEK alias HO A SEK alias HO A SEK deceased.

By
M. GEORGE P. LAMBERT,
at his Auction Rooms in Duddell Street,

on
WEDNESDAY,
the 30th day of April, 1919,
at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon,
IN TWENTY LOTS,
THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

situate and being Nos. 49 and 51, Hollywood Road standing on Inland Lot No. 200, Nos. 409 and 408, Queen's Road West, Nos. 5 and 7, Sam To Lane all standing on the Remaining Portion of Section F of Inland Lot No. 800, Nos. 51, 53, 137 and 135, Second Street standing on the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 759 and Section G and the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 800, Nos. 37, 31, 33, 37, 39, and 41, Centre Street, standing on the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 758, Nos. 26, 28, and 52, First Street, standing on the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 758 and the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 534, No. 43, Graham Street, standing on the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 190, No. 30, Peel Street, and No. 22, Gage Street, being respectively Section E and Section C of Inland Lot No. 187, Victoria, Hongkong.

Lot 1 consists of the two semi-European Houses, Nos. 49 and 51, Hollywood Road, held under a Crown Lease having 932 years to run.

Lot 2 comprises Nos. 409, Queen's Road West and No. 7, Sam To Lane.

Lot 3 comprises No. 408, Queen's Road West.

Lot 4 comprises Nos. 5, Sam To Lane.

Lots 5 and 6 are Nos. 137 and 135, Second Street.

Lots 7, 8, 9 and 10 are all held for a term of 999 years of which 945 years are unexpired.

Lots 11 to 13 inclusive are Nos. 37, 31, 33, 37, 39, and 41, Centre Street, one house for each lot. All are held under a Crown Lease having 945 years unexpired.

Lots 14, 15 and 16 comprise Nos. 51 and 53, Second Street and 52, First Street. These lots also have an unexpired term of 942 years.

Lots 16 and 17 are Nos. 26 and 28, First Street, held under a Crown Lease having 933 years unexpired.

Lot 18 is No. 43, Graham Street. This lot has 934 years to run.

Lots 19 and 20 are Nos. 30, Peel Street, and No. 22, Gage Street. They are both held under a Crown Lease having an unexpired term of 930 years. All the above houses except lot 1 are Chinese houses.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from, and sale plans of the property may be inspected at, the office of:—

MR. E. L. AGASSIZ,
24, Queen's Road Central,
or
MR. GEORGE P. LAMBERT,
The Auctioneer.

[314]

Hints about Baby

EACH meal for Baby should be carefully prepared and given at a temperature of about 100°F. Use a feeder that can be easily and efficiently cleaned. Never give Baby a "comforter" which infects the mouth with germs, and spoils its shape.

The Food must be conveyed into Baby's mouth without fear of germ contamination and at a proper rate of flow.

Allenburys Foods

are easy to prepare, free from germs, and provide complete nourishment the "Allenbury" Feeder the simplest and best.

Allenbury Foods are sold in all the leading Grocers and Confectioners.

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UNUSED BRITISH COLONIAL WAR STAMPS.

Every Unused Postage Stamp purchased and retained by Collectors is a direct contribution to the revenue of the Country. It is a Government security upon which no interest is payable and which the Government will not be called upon to redeem.

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AUCTIONS

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AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2332.
FAVOURED with instructions from
The Concerned,
will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY
(THURSDAY), April 24th, 1919, at
2.15 P.M.

A QUANTITY OF
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,
Comprising—
Blankets, Serge, Towels, Napkins, Hand-
kerchiefs, Raincoats, Post Card Cameras,
Skates, Combs, Brushes, Provisions and
Sundries.
A Quantity of tin Provisions, Strawberry
and Apricot Jams, Orange Marmalade,
Canned Beef, Green Peas, Sardines,
Mushrooms, Sliced Ham, Tomatoes. Will be
sold in small lots.

Also
42 cases Chas. Tuckey Liqueur Whisky,
3 cases Hennessy's XXX Brandy,
3 cases E. Whisky,
10 cases P. M.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, April 24th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA,
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2332.
FAVOURED with instructions from
The Concerned,
will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY,
April 26th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M.,
at his Sales Room, Queen's Road
Central.

(Old Post Office Building).

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising—
Chesterfield Couch and Arm Chairs, Black-
wood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads,
Tables, Brussels Carpets and Rugs, Brass
Fenders, Overmantels, Silk Tapestry Covered
Dining Room Suite, Sofas, Easy Chairs,
Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table,
Revered Mirror Wardrobes, Hat Stand,
Dining Chairs, Silver Ware Cabinet, Tea
Bookcase, Dinner Crockery, Glassware,
Ornament, Pictures, Washstands, Bed Sheets,
Clocks, Marble-top, Washstands, Cooking
Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, Electric Reading
Lamps, Cabinets, Sideboards and a long line
of Sundries.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, April 24th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA,
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2332.
FAVOURED with instructions from
The Concerned,
will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY,
April 25th, 1919, at 2.15 P.M.

A QUANTITY OF
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,
Comprising—
Serge, Handkerchiefs, Soaps, Blankets,
Watches, Straw Hats, Raincoats, Brushes,
Combs, Collars, Clocks, Provisions and
Sundries.

Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, April 24th, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received instructions from THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT SALES
REVENUE DEPARTMENT to sell by Public
Auction.

On FRIDAY,
April 25th, at 12 Noon, at Yau-mai,
Break Water.

The Steam Vessel

"KUNG CHING"

HULL—Teakwood.

Length—125 feet.

Beam—18 feet.

Draft—8 feet 6 inches.

ENGINES—Two sets of compound

surface condensing engines, with cylinders

11 1/2 in. by 22 in. by 14 in. strokes. Separate

condensers.

BOILER—One cylindrical, multitubular,

marine type boiler. Length 10 feet 6 inches.

Diameter 10 feet 6 inches.

Working pressure 120 lbs. per square inch.

Inspecting officers and further particulars

may be had from the undersigned.

A launch will leave Blake Pier at

11.30 A.M. on day of sale to convey intending

purchasers.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 19th, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received instructions from THE HON. MR. C. G. ARABASTER
O.B.E., to sell by Public Auction,

On SATURDAY,

April 26th, 1919, commencing 2.15 P.M. at

his residence, No. 60, the Peak.

THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE,

etc., etc., etc.,

therein contained,

Comprising—

HALL—Mirror-back hallstand, Blackwood

lounge chairs and table, Wall hangings, &c.

DRAWING ROOM—Large Chesterfield

sofa and arm-chairs, Long Blackwood side

table, Curio stands, &c., Pictures and

Engravings, Brass fender and fire brasses,

Brass reading lamps, Cushions, Curtains,

Carpet, &c.

DINING ROOM—Stained teakwood suite

comprising buffet, Extension dining table,

Leather seat and further particulars

THEATRE ROYAL
HONGKONG.

THE HOWITT PHILLIPS CO.

WILL PRESENT
EACH EVENING at 9.15 p.m.

SATURDAY, APRIL 26TH, NOW RUNNING IN LONDON,

THE BRILLIANT COMEDY OF LOVE AND LAUGHTER

"THE MAN FROM TORONTO."

MONDAY, APRIL 28TH, HORACE ANNESLEY VACHELL'S GREAT PLAY

"THE CASE OF LADY CAMBER."

TUESDAY, APRIL 29TH, THE THRILLING CANADIAN DRAMA

"TIGER'S CLUB."

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30TH, STANLEY HOUGHTON'S BRILLIANT COMEDY

"THE YOUNGER GENERATION."

THURSDAY, MAY 1ST, WALTER HOWARD'S ROMANTIC DRAMA

"THE STORY OF THE ROSARY."

FRIDAY, MAY 2ND, THE SCREAMING LONDON FARCE

"A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF."

SATURDAY, MAY 3RD, THE FAMOUS THREE-GENERATION PLAY

"MILESTONES."

MONDAY, MAY 5TH, BRIEUX'S GREAT WORK ON THE SOCIAL EVIL

"DAMAGED GOODS"

(FOR ADULTS ONLY).

TUESDAY, MAY 6TH, THE GREAT SPY PLAY

"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE."

BY WALTER HOWARD.

Prices - - - \$3. \$2 & \$1.

Booking now open at MOUTRIE'S.

PLACE YOUR ORDERS EARLY

for

LANTERNS

for

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

JAPANESE RED LANTERNS.

DIAMETER

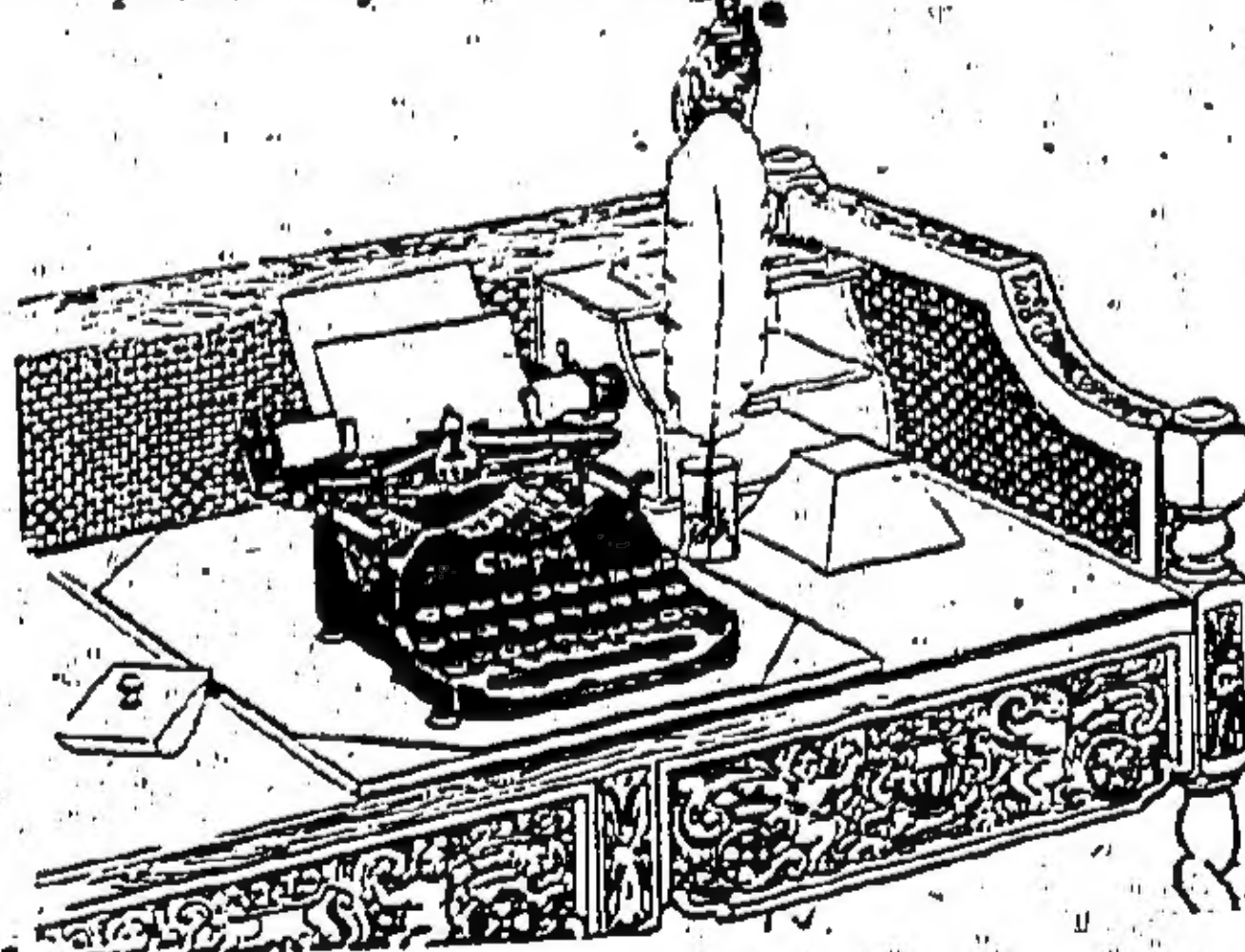
	8 inches	11 1/2 inches
Per Case of 500	\$35.00	\$50.00
Per 100	7.50	11.00
Per dozen	1.00	1.25

CANDLES, to burn about five hours,
can be supplied at \$2.40 per 100.

PRICES NET—CASH ON DELIVERY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

The 20th Century
way of writing—
personally



Two's company, three's a crowd in private correspondence.

CORONA

The Personal Writing Machine

enables you to type your private correspondence without

anyone's aid as accurately, cleanly and readably as any

expert typist. It makes writing a pleasure and the whole

outfit packed in a travelling case costs only \$30.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

4, Des Voeux Road Central,

Telephone, 2487.

ITALO-JUGO-SLAV ENTENTE.
A CASE FOR DISCRETION.

In a recent number of the *Corriere della Sera* an article appeared dealing with the subject of frontiers and the difficulty of determining them on purely ethnical lines. It pointed to the danger of this difficulty being overlooked in Allied countries, and to the possibility of compromised relations with Italy resulting from a desire to win the gratitude of a new, young, and small State. It asked for assistance "to instill in the minds of our neighbours feelings of tolerance and moderation which would render possible the reconciliation foreshadowed at the Congress of Rome." Complaining in a subsequent article that such assistance had not been forthcoming, the journal urges that "the case is serious because this attitude of some spheres of the *Entente* countries encourages the Jugo-Slavs to dispute the most sacred rights of the Italians, whilst, on the other hand, many Italians are induced by the violent attitude of the Jugo-Slavs to turn back to that conception of Italo-Slav relations which Austria and Germany have always favoured in order to establish the most valid defence of their Adriatic claims on the dissensions of the two peoples."

Dissatisfaction is expressed with the language employed by a certain section of the Allied Press, which, it is held, is calculated to produce an unsatisfactory frame of mind in Italy. Agreeing that there is a great divergence of opinion between Italians and Jugo-Slavs with regard to the delimitation of their respective boundaries the journal proceeds: "But is it possible that this divergence of opinion, concerning a territory in which together with over 400,000 Italians are mixed 750,000 Jugo-Slavs, at the outside, is it possible that such a dispute should assume the proportions of one of the most important, vital, and serious European problems, a dispute in which everyone should be entitled to have a voice, without, the slightest regard towards a nation who, in the service of the Allied cause, has shed her best blood and has lavished wealth proportionately greater than that of any other of the Allies, setting at stake her very existence? Is it for the benefit of Italy alone that such a problem exists, the problem of a frontier which, in order to satisfy ethnical, geographical, and historical claims of a great and victorious nation, is bound to include nuclei of populations of a different race?"

The *Corriere della Sera* claims a special right to put these queries seeing that it contributed with all its power towards Italy's intervention in the war, and that it is at the present moment an advocate of Italo-Jugo-Slav reconciliation. Quoting a concrete case of dissatisfaction with the tone of a section of the Allied Press, the journal writes: "We shall say to our colleagues of 'The New Europe' whose authority and competence we acknowledge, that the tone with which they have spoken of Italy on various occasions, cannot be considered friendly or fair by any Italian. Why are they who, like ourselves, have wished the dismemberment of Austria, fully convinced that it was a monstrous and arbitrary structure, chained to the German chariot, why are they now obsessed with a question of mere detail such as, after all, is this boundary line between Italy and Jugo-Slavia, and why do they not adopt the same warmth and vehemence of language to try to prevent a far more serious matter, the resurrection of Austria? For it is evident that there are in France currents of opinion favourable to such a resurrection, springing from a more or less sincere anxiety lest Germany should be strengthened by the annexation of six or eight million Germans of Austria, a number which would seriously increase her population if other losses which Germany will have to suffer are taken into account. This is, indeed, one of the great European problems which do not concern Italy and France alone, but also England and America, if the interests of all peoples are to be brought into harmony on the basis of the triumph of the principle of nationalities. Another European problem of which the Serbs are animated by a spirit very different from the one which they would like to see adopted in the settlement of our dissensions with the Slovenes, to whose fierce intolerance they now lend their support with a view of winning a similar support for themselves in their quarrels with the Croats."

Though recognising that the principles by which writers in the Allied Press are animated are fundamentally sound, it is none the less contended that "for the sake of their own creature, Jugo-Slavia, of which they are the putative fathers, they are at times too unfair and severe with us, and play the game of those people in France who still brood over the anti-Italian tradition, and whom our French friends have not succeeded in depriving of all influence, as well as of those in Italy who cherish gallophobe and anglophobe traditions. The latter score a success when they remind eminent English writers, who dispute on ethnical lines our possession of certain positions on the Adriatic, that they are subjects of a State which for strategic considerations deprives Italy of Malta and Greece and Cyprus. We, however, who work to see our relations with France and England solidly established, and who are alarmed at these acrimonies, which leave behind harmful seeds for time to fester, it is for this reason that we speak plainly, and say to those who deal with our affairs in the Allied Press to use far greater discretion if they do not wish to stir up a serious disturbance in the relations of the Italian people with those other nations with whom they believed, and still believe, to have linked ties of permanent brotherhood."

ROYAL NAVAL THEATRE

IN AID OF THE CHILDREN'S MINISTERING LEAGUE
And under the Distinguished Patronage of H.E. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., The
Officer Administering the Government Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Tudor Tudor,
K.C.M.G., C.B., H.E. Major-General F. Ventris, G.O.C., China Command, and Hon.
Mr. F. H. Bolyard.

9.15 FRIDAY, APRIL 25th, 9.15
THE GRAND PANTOMIME
ALADDIN

5.15 Matinee, Saturday, April 26th, 5.15
PRICES:

ORCHESTRA STALLS \$3.00
STALLS 2.00
FEE 1.00

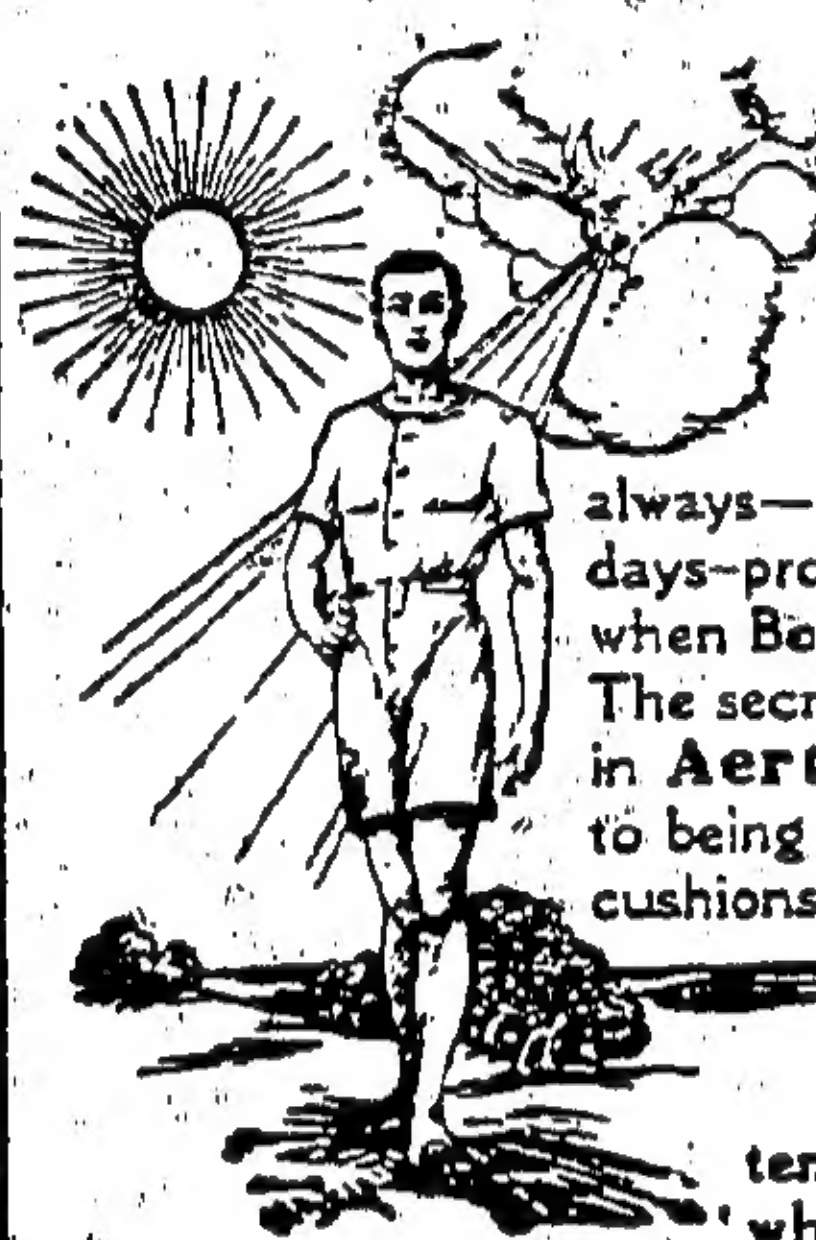
MATINEE, Children Half Price, Soldiers and Sailors
in uniform Half Price.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

AERTEX

CELLULAR

Defies King So & Boreas

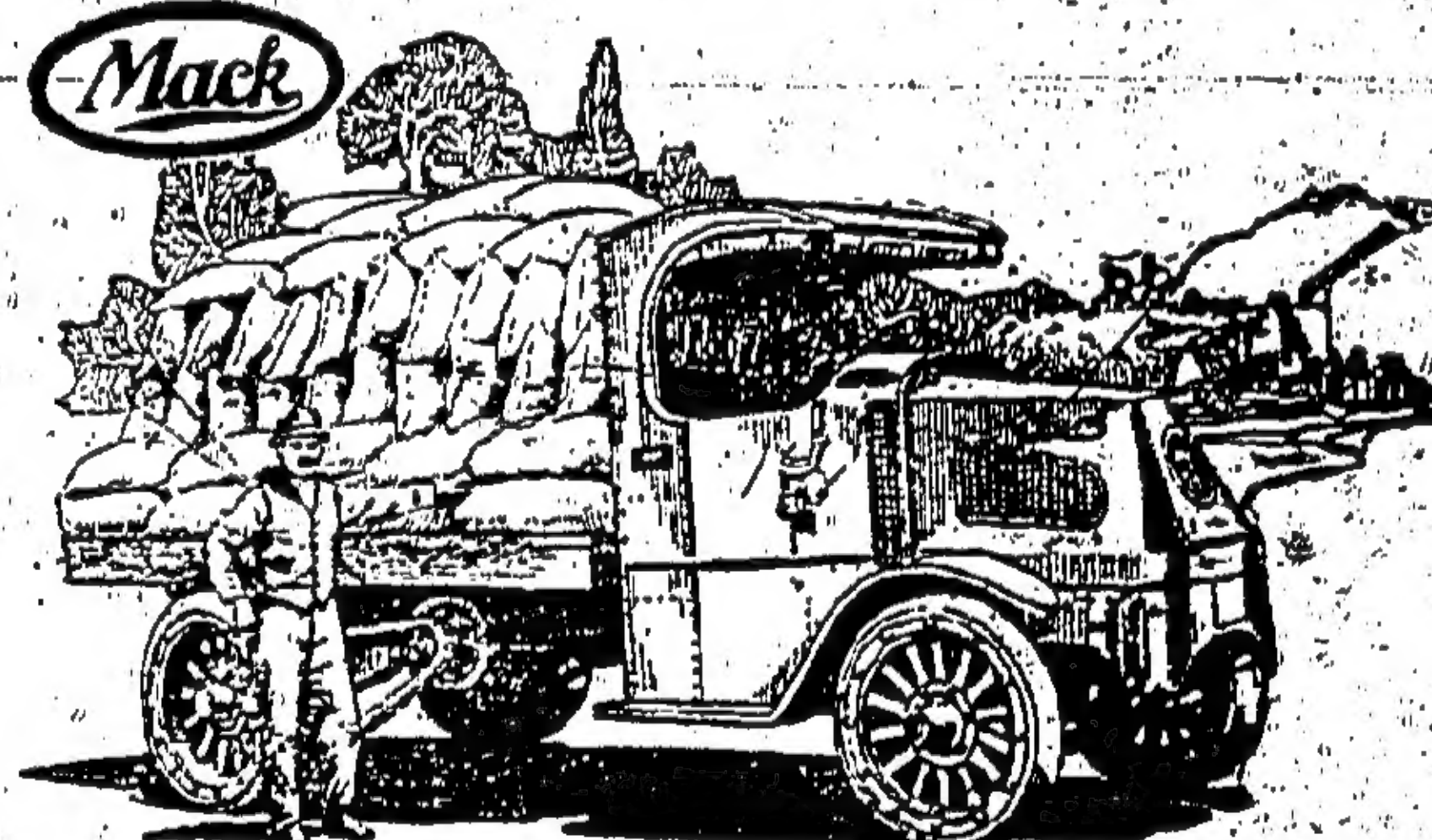


Wind may roar or
the sun may pour
forth its hottest
rays; but the man
or woman clad in
Aertex Cellular
remains comfortable
always—cool and trim on hot
days—proof against penetration
when Boreas blows his utmost.
The secret is this: To be clad
in Aertex Cellular is equal
to being clad in multitudinous
cushions of air—the best non-
conductors of heat—
the surest means of
maintaining an even
temperature of the body
whatever the degree
of heat outside.

To be obtained of all
FIRST-CLASS RETAILERS



No. 3



When the roads become too congested for quiet travel, the
Mack Lorry is the answer. It is a long distance hauler—14,000 pounds
of weight on a 2 1/2 ton lorry, or double the rated capacity load.

The rougher the roads in your locality
the more the staunchness of the Mack Heavy Duty Motor
Lorry should mean to you.

The Mack Lorry asks no favors of road or load. With
ordinary care it lasts a lifetime.

Strong, speedy and enduring. Low operating cost per ton-
mile of service.

Mack Lorries are built complete in Mack factories—not
made up of parts assembled.

Responsible and energetic dealers required in each District.

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR COMPANY, New York, U. S. A.

5 State Street 44 Whitehall Street

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PITTSBURGH STEEL CO.
Equitable Building NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Manufacturers of

"PITTSBURGH PERFECT"

WIRE PRODUCTS

PLAIN WIRE

Hoops, Bands, Fencing, Etc.

Reinforcing Wire, Wire Nails, Wire Fencing

and other Steel and Wire Products.

MARTIN'S

APOLLO STEEL

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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing & Genl.

"ELI ERMAN" LINE.

(REDFER & BUCKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Messrs & Co., Canton

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMER	TO	DATE
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 24th Apr. Noon.	
WUHAIR, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KURIOHOW"	On 25th Apr. 3 P.M.	
CHINKIANG & WUHU	"TAMUT"	On 27th Apr. 11 A.M.	
SHANGHAI and TIENTSIN	"CHENAN"	On 27th Apr. 11 A.M.	
SHANGHAI	"TIENTSIN"	On 28th Apr. 11 A.M.	
SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 29th Apr. Noon.	
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"HUPH"	On 30th Apr. Noon.	

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular shuttle service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days)

"HAIHONG"	—	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY	25th April at 5 P.M.
"HAIHAN"	—	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY	29th Apr. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hsiao Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"EQUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
THE SUNDAY BELT.
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG	at Noon.	May 1st, 1919.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	—	June 1st, 1919.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	—	July 1st, 1919.
S.S. "EQUADOR"	—	July 1st, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER DECKS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berth only).
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.
Special care is given to the Cabin, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.
Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the OCEANIC PACIFIC COAST SERVICE, Ltd.

For further information rates, itineraries, schedules, etc., apply to
Telephone 41 COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Canton Road.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA
& AFRIKA LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, OXYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,
RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about 1919	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NELLORE	27th April	2nd June	10th June
NEURALIA	Mid. May	Mid. June	June

FOR
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Bombay about
HEJAZ	30th April	30th May

SAILINGS ALSO TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	SHANGHAI Only.
DILWARA	5th May	

Tickets Interchangeable.
P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Surveyors and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passages, Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

23 Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"ATSUBA MARU" 15,980 tons	2nd May, at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"SHIOZUKA MARU" 15,980 tons	17th May, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, and KOBE	"NIKKO MARU" 9,600 tons	24th Apr. at 11 A.M.
LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	"AKI MARU" 12,300 tons	21st May, at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, TRURR, IR, TOWNVILLE, BEIRUT and SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON		

TOYO MARU — Fri. 25th April.

SHIMBU MARU — Sun. 27th Apr. at 11 A.M.

On leaving Shanghai and/or Moji. Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C. SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailing from Hongkong.

"SUWA MARU" — Mon. 5th May, at 11 A.M.

On leaving Manila, Rangoon.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KORBA MARU	10,000	April 27th, From YOKKAICHI
NIPPON MARU	11,000	May 3rd, From YOKKAICHI
TENYO MARU	12,000	May 6th
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	May 24th, From YOKKAICHI
SHINYU MARU	23,000	May 29th
PERSIA MARU	9,000	June 18th

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALING, CRUZ, RALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDRAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHIYO MARU	14,000	May 3rd
KIYO MARU	17,300	July 13th

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

Telephones 2274 and 2275.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"NERA" 10,000 tons	On or about 1st May
	"SPHINX" 20,000 tons	do. 20th May

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUBOUIL, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

"PAUL LECAT" 20,000 tons — On or about 12th May

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURNET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"CHIFUKU MARU" — Sunday, 27th April

"AMUR MARU" — Tuesday, 20th May

"AMUR MARU" call Marseilles.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

"KASADO MARU" — Tuesday, 6th May

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"HAWAII MARU" — Saturday, 15th June

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"KASADO MARU" — Tuesday, 6th May

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"SHISEN MARU" — Wednesday, 6th May

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"NANKIN MARU" — Sunday, 10th June

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" — Thursday, 22nd May

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.

"DAITOKU MARU" — Thursday, 24th April

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

"BURMA MARU" — Saturday, 28th April

"NANKIN MARU" — Saturday, 3rd May

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon-Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"BOHEU MARU" — Thursday, 4th April, at 9 A.M.

"ANAKUSA MARU" — Sunday, 27th April, at 10 A.M.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO
via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA"
June 18th, 1919.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
100 House Street.
Tel. 1623

OPENING QUOTATIONS

INWARD MAILS.

OUTWARD" MAULS.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name, only.

Prepare for the
warm weather and
send your furs in
to be cleaned and
plated:
A new stock of
the latest models
due to arrive.

CARTWRIGHT, 1st TBN HONGKONG
Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.